
-Photo ing Beth Cassidy
U.S. Championship Committee Chairman Maurice Kasper with Robert J. Fischer, Champion for the eighth time, as pairings for the $1966-1967$ event were being announced.


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# Fischer Wins U.S. Championship (Ho-Hum) 

## by Burt Hochberg

By defeating Samuel Reshevsky in the 10th round, Robert J. Fischer was assured of undisputed 1st place in the 1966-67 United States Championship. This is the eighth time Fischer has won the title, and he did it comfortably by two full points, not having lost a single game.

There had been some speculation before the tournament that Fischer might not play. After the Olympics in Havana had ended about November 20, Fischer stayed on as a guest of the Cuban government and the Cuban Sports Organization (INDER) for about 10 days. From Havana, Fischer flew to Mexico City on his way to New York (there are no direct flights), but suddenly decided to spend a few days in Mexico. The "few days" stretched into a week and the U. S. Championship Tournament Committee was getting frantic-would he arrive in time for the start of the Championship Dec. 11?

Telephone calls to Mexico City clarified the situation: Fischer stated that he wanted a bigger, or at least longer, tournament. Fully aware of the impossibility of arranging such a tournament on such short notice, Fischer agreed to a compromise. He would play in this year's tournament if he were given assurances that next year's tournament would be either a 16 -or-more round robin or an 8 -or-more double round. (Further details on this matter will be found in From the Editor's File in the March CHESS LIFE.)

Tournament officials could only promise that Fischer's proposal would be given the most serious consideration; the rest was up to Fischer.

The tournament was scheduled to begin on Sunday, Dec. 11. Michael Valvo, the first replacement in case someone could not play, was standing by.

Then, on Dec. 8 (Thursday), Fischer arrived in New York and announced his readiness to play. Everyone (except possibly Valvo) breathed a sigh of relief and the final arrangements were completed.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 10 , the drawing was held. Fischer drew number 12 for the third time in a row, inducing a couple of the other players to tease him about having "rigged" the tournament. Fischer pretended he hadn't heard.

Early afternoon, Sunday, Dec. 11, in front of a "sold-out house" at the Henry Hudson Hotel, Mr. Maurice Kasper, Treasurer of the American Chess Foundation and Chairman of the USCF's U.S. Championship Committee, opened the tournament with a short address.

Mr. Kasper noted the great increase in popularity chess has enjoyed in recent years in the United States, attributing it largely to the successes of several of our younger stars, particularly Fischer, William Lombardy, Larry Evans, and our newest International Grandmaster, Robert Byrne.

This tournament, Mr. Kasper continued, was to be the 13th Lessing J. Rosenwald Tournament and the 11th United States Championship co-sponsored by the United States Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation. He paid tribute to several of the individual sponsors who make these tournaments possible: Dr. Harry Bakwin, who also sponsors the very valuable Interscholastic Chess Tournaments; Thomas Emery, a fine chess player and distinguished sponsor of the Armed Forces Chess Championships, in which American servicemen all over the world participate; Jacqueline Piatigorsky, sponsor of the fabulous Piatigorsky Cup Tournaments in California and the United States Junior Invitational Championship.

Mr. Kasper thanked several others who have done much in the service of American chess: Jerry Spann, former USCF President and former FIDE Vice-President; Fred Cramer, former USCF President, current FIDE Vice-President; and Lt. Col. E. B. Edmondson, former USCF President and presently USCF Executive Director, about whom Mr. Kasper remarked, "Col. Edmondson is a brilliant administrator; we are grateful to the United States Armed Forces for allowing him to retire."

The players were then introduced individually, and at slightly after 2 P.M., the first round began.

The excitement started early: Benko-Fischer and EvansZuckerman were the games everyone was watching. Benko opened with his favorite 1. P-KN3 (Game One), with which he defeated Fischer (and Tal) in Curacao 1962. This time it seemed that Fischer was better prepared to solve the opening problems as he soon reached an even position. But complications set in; Fischer then made what most of the spectators (and the other players) thought was one of his greatest combinations. It later developed, however, that Benko had a winning combination of his own on move 24 , but he didn't see it to the end and chose another line. So what started as one of Fischer's best games turned out to be one of Benko's greatest disappointments. It must be admitted, however, that once Benko gave him the chance, Fischer played the remainder of the game brilliantly.

The Evans-Zuckerman game was a different matter (Game Two). Zuckerman made a bad capture while still in the opening, something rare for him, and Evans was thereafter relentless in winning a brilliant and exciting game.

In other first round games, Rossolimo-Reshevsky petered out into a draw after an interesting opening; D. Byrne drew with Addison; Sherwin drew an exciting game with Robert Byrne after an adjournment; Bisguier won from Saidy when the latter blundered on his sealed move and resigned without continuing.

The second round produced one of the best games of the tournament in Fischer-Saidy. Saidy, according to Fischer, defended his bad position quite well for as long as he could, but he eventually succumbed to Fischer's very well-calculated piece sacrifice (Game Three). Most of the combinations in the game were not actually played, but remain the task of the annotators to unearth. The R. Byrne-Bisguier encounter was resignable by Bisguier on about move 35 ; although a Rook and Bishop down, Bisguier grimly played on in the hope of finding a perpetual check. He didn't.

The surprise of the round was Reshevsky-D. Byrne. Reshevsky, well known for his preference for 1. P-Q4 throughout his long illustrious career, played 1. P-K4, which he repeated as White for the rest of the tournament (except for his game against Zuckerman). Reshevsky won. Other games from round two: Zuckerman defeated Sherwin; Addison lost to Evans; Benko allowed Rossolimo to "win" a pawn by a tricky maneuver, but Benko showed us some fine chess thereafter to take the point.

Round three was probably a record-breaker: of the six games played, three were lost by time-forfeit. Benko, who is known for his frequent time difficulties, this time was lucky. His opponent, D. Byrne, having reached a won endgame, overstepped the time limit. For Benko, who lost a won game to Fischer and now wins a lost game from D. Byrne, the "equalizing injustice" of chess, to use O. Bernstein's happy phrase, was in full operation. Despite the bitter disappointment that Byrne must have felt, as soon as his flag fell he smiled and offered Benko his hand. This gesture of sportsmanship endeared Donald to all those who were present.

Reshevsky overstepped in an inferior position against Evans (his third straight win), and Addison, under siege, forfeited against Sherwin on the last move before the time control. In other games, Zuckerman's troubles continued as he lost to Bisguier, who played well; R. Byrne made a serious blunder in a superior position against Saidy, losing a piece and eventually the game; Fischer, after an adjournment, defeated Rossolimo, who missed a drawing possibility.

Round four featured a very interesting French Defense between Fischer and R. Byrne (Game Four). The French is a favorite of Byrne's and he is a virtuoso with the defense. In his game with Fischer, the opening became extremely tac-
tical and complex. Byrne varied from the usual lines on move 10 and later sacrificed a pawn to weaken his opponent's pawn structure. The players, however, agreed to a draw in a position which some felt Byrne should have played for a win. True, the position was anything but drawish, but Byrne obviously felt there was no win.

Zuckerman drew with Saidy; Addison seemed to enjoy some advantage over Bisguier but the game ended in a draw; Reshevsky, playing the White side of a Caro-Kann against Sherwin, obtained on advantage in the opening and the game was drawn; Benko, trying hard against Evans, could only draw; the Rossolimo-D. Byrne game built up to a position full of combinational possibilities but abruptly ended in a draw after only 19 moves.

The fifth round was notable for the blunders. Rossolimo made a faulty combination against Evans and was summarily crushed; Benko, with a probable win (again), grabbed a pawn too soon and with the wrong piece against Sherwin, losing the piece and the game; Saidy, although in a lost position, left a Rook hanging and resigned to Addison; D. Byrne was outplayed by Fischer; Reshevsky, apparently not in his best form (it was learned later that he was coming down with a virus infection), drew with Bisguier.

The most interesting game of the round was the R. ByrneZuckerman encounter (Game Five). After Byrne's famous Brilliancy-Prize game vs. Evans from last year's tournament, both he and Evans had argued the merits of Byrne's new variation in the Sicilian in the pages of CHESS LIFE. In addition, Zuckerman undertook a private analysis of the line, and it was presumed, since Zuckerman generally plays the Sicilian with Black, that something exciting would take place in this game if Byrne were to try his innovation again. The first 19 moves were played practically "blitz," not more than five minutes having been used by both players combined. Then a critical point was reached, at which Byrne did not play the best line (so he said later). The Byrne Variation suffered a setback when he lost this game, but future games will throw more light on the subject. Ore must admire Byrne's courage in trying his variation again after so much analysis had been published, and especially against Zuckerman, a Sicilian specialist and openings connoisseur. It seems, however, that the variation should not yet be relegated to a footnote in an opening manual; Byrne still has some tricks up his sleeve. To quote Leo Durocher: "Wait till next year!"

Round six produced another nice game by Fischer, this time against Zuckerman, who was lost atter 15 moves, but managed to hang on for 20 more moves. Robert Byrne played a good game against Addison, demonstrating his (Byrne's) expertness with the Black side of the King's Indian Defense, another of his specialties. Saidy seems to have some kind of Indian sign on Reshevsky. Last year Saidy combined nicely to defeat him, but this time Reshevsky made a whole series of blunders and actually threw the game away. Benko played one of his best games of the tournament to defeat Bisguier (the game is annotated by Benko in the next issue). Rossolimo made a combination, this time sound, against Sherwin, and although Sherwin soon resigned, later analysis seemed to prove that he could have drawn with best play (Game Six). Evans, until now among the tournament leaders, lost a hard game to Donald Byrne. After a weak move by Evans early in the game, Byrne played very well to wrap up the point in 62 moves.

The seventh round brought Evans and Fischer together to play a rather careful draw; Sherwin defeated D. Byrne; Rossolimo, apparently preoccupied, lost to Bisguier in 23 moves; Saidy drew with Benko; Addison sacrificed unsoundly against Zuckerman and was properly punished (Game Seven). Reshevsky, due to illness, postponed his game with R. Byrne.

In round eight, Addison played the Open Defense to the Ruy Lopez against Fischer, with which Larsen defeated Fischer in the Piatigorsky Cup 1966. Fischer played a simplifying line in the opening, apparently concerned about a prepared variation, and was unable to do anything against Addison's stubborn resistance. The game was drawn in 31 moves. Reshevsky played his best game of the tournament against Zuckerman, who gave up in 30 moves (Game Eight). Benko played a very fine game against R. Byrne (annotated by Benko in the next issue, capitalizing on a small endgame advantage to take
the point. Rossolimo and Saidy collaborated on a wierd draw; Bisguier came up with his best effort to defeat D. Byrne (Game Nine); Evans and Sherwin played an unexciting draw.

Round nine produced some more blunders in addition to a few fine games. Sherwin played well against Fischer for 35 moves, but in a drawn position, time pressure induced a mistake, allowing Fischer to win a pawn while at the same time infiltrate with his pieces. When Sherwin made his error, Fischer's face lit up like a little boy who was just promised a new bike for his birthday. Sherwin was determined to make the game last for 100 moves, and true to his word he allowed himself to be mated on the 100th move.

Evans outwitted Bisguier (Game Ten); D. Byrne erred in a very complex position against Saidy and resigned on his 39th move; R. Byrne chose a second-best line in a highly tactice! position against Rossolimo, who escaped with a draw; Benko, with a clear advantage over Zuckerman, overlooked a move in a tricky position, and Zuckerman saved a half point (much to Benko's chagrin); Addison defeated Reshevsky by dint of some very strong play. Although a pawn down, he pressed his attack forcefully, winning in 56 moves.

The Fischer-Reshevsky meeting, the highlight of the tenth round, was played before the largest crowd of the tournament. Reshevsky played a weak move in a sharp variation of the Sicilian, and although he fought hard, he was forced to give up in 43 moves (Game Eleven). Benko, this time against Addison, initiated an exchange of Rooks prematurely, dissipating his advantage, after which Addison played incisively to win; Rossolimo played a lively combinational game, his best of the tournament, against Zuckerman, taking the point in 38 moves (Game Twelve); Donald Byrne played very well indeed to take his brother Robert over the coals. Robert, hardly ever in serious time trouble, really sweated this one out, having to make his last 10 moves or so in a matter of seconds. He resigned shortly after the time control (Game Thirteen). Evans and Saidy see-sawed for 40 moves, finally agreeing to split the point; Bisguier tried mightily to win an opposite-color-Bishops endgame against Sherwin, but in vain. The game was drawn in 72 moves.
R. Byrne and Reshevsky played their seventh-round postponed game after the 10th round. It was a dispirited araw in 19 moves; neither player had anything to gain by trying to win.

The final round saw Fischer win a very interesting game from Bisguier, who fought valiantly in an inferior endgame (Game 14); Sherwin played a fine game against Saidy to tie for third place. Developing a sudden mating attack, Sherwin won in 48 moves. R. Byrne and Evans played a dismal draw in 19 moves; Zuckerman missed a strong attacking line early in his game with D. Byrne, but it was two errors later that cost him the game; Addison and Rossolimo drew their game, which featured a very interesting opening; Benko and Reshevsky drew a murky game in 36 moves.

After examining the games of this tournament, one may draw certain conclusions about the playing form of the participants. Fischer obviously played well enough to take 1st place, but the impression is that he was not in top form. He had some lucky breaks, especially in his games with Benko, Rossolimo, and Sherwin, although he was in danger of losing only to Benko.

Evans started the tournament with a grim determination to win it, and his play in the first 5 rounds was above reproach. But his unfortunate loss to D. Byrne in the 6th round hurt him badly; after that he won only one more game.

Benko's play was spotty; one hesitates to say he was in bad form, although he made more outright blunders than one expects from him.

Sherwin also had some luck (his win from Benko), but on the whole his play was strong and solid.

Bisguier played in his usual style, that is, he selected off-beat lines in the openings, and as a result, frequently had to defend difficult positions.

Saidy was obviously trying hard all the time; although he did play some fine chess, we think he must be a little disappointed.

Addison, too, was trying, perhaps too hard. It seemed at times as though he were trying to manufacture combinations out of thin air. His play was dynamic and imaginative, but alas, not always sound.

Robert Byrne was obviously in bad form, losing four games while winning only two. We trust the bad chess is now out of his system and that he will quickly return to top Grandmaster form.

Reshevsky explained to us during the tournament that he was preparing for the upcoming Interzonal by experimenting with new (for him) openings. This fact, combined with a debilitating virus, partly explains his rather poor showing. The latter part of the tournament was played by Reshevsky in a listless manner. Reshevsky is a very great player, one of the greatest in this century. The fact that he was prepared to take a beating in one tournament for the
purpose of preparing for another-at this stage in his career -speaks volumes for his courage and determination.

Rossolimo, it was learned after the tournament, was preoccupied with pressing business matters. We know he is capable of producing very fine games, as he did last year.

Donald Byrne so infrequently plays serious chess that we must ascribe his relatively poor result to lack of practice. Part of the problem is his unwillingness to play dull draws; witness the fact that he made only two draws, while winning three and losing six.

Zuckerman, we predicted before the tournament, would finish in the top four. As one of the most promising younger players in the country, his bad showing in this tournament came as a surprise and a distinct disappointment to his admirers. It seems he was just not in the mood. We trust he will very soon begin fulfilling his fine promise.

## FINAL RESULTS

(Tied players are listed alphabetically.)

| 1. Robert J. Fischer ............................ $\times 1$.2. Larry Evans .......................1/2 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Pal Benko |
|  | James T. Sherwin |
|  | Arthur B. Bisguier .......................... 0 |
|  | William Addison |
|  | Anthony Saidy ................................ 0 |
|  | Robert Byrne ................................1/2 |
|  | Samuel Reshevsky |
|  | Nicolas Rossolimo |
|  | Donald Byrne |
|  | Bernard Zuckerman |

Game One
Benko missed 24. NxQR!, with the following continuation: 24. ........, BxR; 25. N-B7!, BxNP; 26. R-QN1, R-QB1; 27. N-Q5!, R-B7; 28. N-K3! The final move was overlooked by Benko, and so he chose another line. Since this variation seems to win for White, Black's best after $24 . \mathrm{NxQR!}$ is simply 24. but Black's drawing chances would be rather nebulous.

## BENKO SYSTEM

| Benko |  |  | Fischer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-KN3 | P-KN3 | 23. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B7}$ | B-KR3 |
| 2. B-N2 | B-N2 | 24. R-K1 | KR-QB1 |
| 3. P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 25. NxR | R-B7 |
| 4. P-K4 | P-Q3 | 26. RxB | RxRch |
| 5. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | 0.0 | 27. K-BI | RxNP |
| 6. 0.0 | QN-Q2 | 28. B-QB3 | R-E7 |
| 7. P-QB4 | P-K4 | 29. BxN | xB |
| 8. QN-B3 | P.B3 | 30. P-K5 | B-K6 |
| 9. P.Q5 | PxP | 31. BxP | R-B7ch |
| 10. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ | NxN | 32. K-K1 | P-Q6 |
| 11. QxN | N-B4 | 33. B-R6 | R-K7ch |
| 12. R-Q1 | B-N5 | 34. K-Q1 | RxKRP |
| 13. P-B3 | B-к3 | 35. BxP | R-Q7ch |
| 14. QxQP | BxP | 36. K-K1 | RxB |
| 15. N-B3 | Q-R4 | 37. K-K2 | R-R6 |
| 16. B-N5 | N-K3 | 38. N-B7 | B-Q5 |
| 17. B-K7 | KR-K1 | 39. N-N5 | BxR |
| 18. N-Q5 | B-K7 | 40. $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{R}$ | BxP |
| 19. KR-QBI | 1 N-Q5 | 41. P-N4 | K-N2 |
| 20. Q-N4 | QxQ | 42. N - 4 | K-B3 |
| 21. $\mathrm{B} \mathrm{\times Q}$ | NxPch | 43. K-B3 |  |
| 22. K-B2 | N-Q5 | White res | signed. |

After 13. ........, NxP?, Black had a lost game. Correct (or at least better) was 13. 13 Q-R4.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

| Evans |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. | NxP | N-KB3 |
| 5. | N-QB3 | P-KN3 |
| 6. | B-K3 | N-QB3 |
| 7. | P-B3 | B-N2 |
| 8. | Q-Q2 | O-O |
| 9. | O-O-O | NxN |
| 10. | BxN | B-K3 |
| 11. | K-N1 | Q-B2 |
| 12. | P-KR4 |  |
| 13. |  | KR-R5 |
| 13 | NxP |  |

Zuckerman

| Zuckerman |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BxB | KxB |
|  | P-KN4 | N - |
| 16. | Q-R6ch |  |
|  | P-K5 | Px |
| 18. | P-N5 | N-R |
|  | B-Q3 | P-K |
| 20. | RxN | Px |
| 21. | NxP | Q-KB |
| 22. | N -B6ch | PxN |
| 23. | BxPch | K-R |
| 24. | B-B5ch | K-N |
| 25. | Q-R7ch |  |
|  | -88ch |  |

## Game Three SICILIAN DEFENSE

| Fischer |  |  | Saidy |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 21. R-R3 | P-KR4 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 22. B-K2 | N-N3 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP | 23. Q-B2 | P-N5 |
| 4. | NxP | N-B3 | 24. N-Q1 | P-K4 |
| 5. | N-QB3 | P-Q3 | 25. BxKRP | NxB |
| 6. | B-QB4 | Q-N3 | 26. RxN | PxN |
| 7. | N-N3 | P-K3 | 27. BxP | B-N2 |
| 8. | O-Q | B-K2 | 28. R-R6 | K-B2 |
| 9. | B-K3 | Q-B2 | 29. $Q-K 2$ | B-K5 |
| 10. P-B4 | O-O | 30. Q-R5 | R-KN1 |  |
| 11. B-Q3 | P-QR3 | 31. RxN | RxR |  |
| 12. P-N4 | P-QN4 | 32. Q-R7ch | K-K1 |  |
| 13. P-N5 | N-K1 | 33. QxRch | K-Q2 |  |
| 14. Q-R5 | P-N3 | 34. N-B2 | Q-B5 |  |
| 15. Q-R6 | P-B4 | 35. NxB | QxBch |  |
| 16. PxP | NPxP | 36. N-B2 | QxBP |  |
| 17. N-Q4 | N-Q1 | 37. Q-K6ch | K-B3 |  |
| 18. QR-K1 | N-KN2 | 38. QxB | R-KN1 |  |
| 1. R-B3 | N-B2 | 39. Q-K3 | RxPch |  |
| 20. Q-R4 | N-R1 | 40. K-R1 | Resigns |  |

## Game Four

The usual 10. ........, Q-R4 leads to equality. Byrne's 10 ........., Q -B2 seems to be satisfactory too. According to the tournament bulletins, Byrne might have tried to win by 31. K-B2, BxB; 32. KxB, N-B5; 33. R-R4, NxP; 34. R-R4, R-N3.

## FRENCH DEFENSE

| Fischer |  | R. | Byrne |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. P-K4 | P-K3 | 17. NxP | NxB |
| 2. P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 18. PxN | K-K2 |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | B-N5 | 19. B-K2 | P-B4 |
| 4. P-QR3 | BxNch | 20. N-N3 | N-K |
| 5. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | PxP | 21. 0.0 | B-Q2 |
| 6. Q-N4 | N -KB3 | 22. P-K4 | P |
| 7. QxNP | R-N1 | 23. NxP | B-B3 |
| 8. Q-R6 | QN-Q2 | 24. N-N3 | QR-Q1 |
| 9. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | P-B4 | 25. QR-Q1 | RxR |
| 10. N-N3 | Q-B2 | 26. RxR | R-N4 |
| 11. Q-K3 | Q-B3 | 27. R-K1 | P-R3 |
| 12. P.QR4 | P.QR3 | 28. R-R1 | N-N5 |
| 13. PxP | QxBP | 29. B-B3 | N-K6 |
| 14. QxQ | $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | 30. K-B2 | N-N5ch |
| 15. в-к3 | N/4-Q2 | 31. K-N1 | N-K |
| 16. P-R5 | N.Q4 | Draw |  |

## Game Five

Readers will remember last year's most sensational game, the Byrne-Evans meeting, which featured a new move by Byrne in a variation of the Sicilian that had been considered not satisfactory for White. Byrne's new move, 15. B-B6! was a shock for Evans and had chess theorists busy at work all over the world. Byrne and Evans both had their analysis of the line published in CHESS LIFE (January and March 1966), and Zuckerman, judging by this game, did his homework well. Still untried is the


| 11. P-QR3 | Q-Q2 |  | P-R3 | R-Q5 |  | guier |  |  |  | Fischer |  | B-N5 | BxBch | 56. B-B2 | N-N3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12. P-QN4 | QR-Q1 |  | R-B3 | R-K3 | 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 |  | B-N5 | QxQch |  | PxB | K-N2 | 57. NxN | $\mathbf{K x N}$ |
| 13. R-K1 | P-B4 |  | QR-KB1 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | 2. | N-KB3 | P-Q3 |  | R×Q | R-K1 |  | K-K3 | K-N3 | 58. K-B2 | K-N4 |
| 14. N-QN5 | P-K4 | 30. | $\mathbf{R x N}$ | PxR | 3. | P-B3 | N-KB3 |  | B-N3 | P-B5 |  | K-B4 | N-B4 | 59. K-N2 | P-R5 |
| 15. B-R6 | P-B5 | 31. |  | Q-K6 | 4. | B-Q3 | N-B3 |  | B-B2 | N-K3 | 41. | P-N3 | B-Q2 | 60. K-R2 | P-R6 |
| 16. BxB | KxB | 32. | K-R2 | P-KR3 | 5. | B-B2 | B-N5 |  | B-K3 | KR-N1 | 42. | P-R3 | B-K1 | 61. K-N1 | K-B3 |
| 17. QNPxP | P QPxP | 33. | P-QR4 | K-N3 | 6. | P-Q3 | P-KN3 |  | R-N1 | P-QR3 | 43. | B-N1 | N-R5 | 62. K-R2 | K-K2 |
| 18. Q-N2 | Q-B4 | 34. | R-B4 | R-Q2 | 7. | QN-Q2 | B-N2 |  | R/2-B1 | B-K1 |  | N-K2 | N-N7 | 63. K-N1 | K-Q3 |
| 19. NxKP | NxN | 35. | N-B3 | N-B2 | 8. | P-KR3 | B-Q2 | 26. | K-B2 | N-Q1 | 45. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | N-Q8 | 64. K-B2 | K-B4 |
| 20. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | R-B3 | 36. | B-K4ch | K-N2 | 9. | 0.0 | O-O |  |  | R×R | 46. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | N-B7 | 65. K-N1 | K-N3 |
| 21. N-B3 | PxP | 37. | B-B5 | R-Q5 | 10. | N-R2 | P-QN4 |  | R-NI | R-N4 | 47. | K-K3 | N-R6 | 66. K-R1 | K-R4 |
| 22. BPxP | Q-B7ch | 38. | BxR | $\mathbf{R \times R}$ | 11. | P-KB4 | P-N5 |  |  | PxR | 48. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B4} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{K x P}$ | 67. K-N1 | B-B3 |
| 23. K-R1 | N-N5 | 39. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-B1 | 12. | N -B4 | P-Q4 |  | K-K2 | P-R3 | 49. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | P.B3 | 68. K-RT | B-N2 |
| 24. B-N2 | N-B4 | 40. | PxR Q | QxBPch | 13. | N -K5 | PxBP |  | K-Q2 | P-N4 | 50. | PxP | KxP | 69. K-N1 | BxP |
| 25. N-K4 | Q-K6 | 41. | K-N2 | N-K4 | 14. | NPxP | PxP |  | P-KR4 | P-N5 | 51. | N-R4 | P-K4 | 70. BxB | K-R5 |
| 26. R-KB1 | Q-R3 | 42. | Q-Q2 R | Resigns. | 15. | PxP | NxN |  | N-Q4 | P-K3 | 52. | B-B2 | B-Q2 | 71. B-B5 | K-N6 |
| Game Fourteen |  |  |  |  | 16. | PxN | N-Q1 |  |  | P-R4 | 53. | B-N1 | N-N4 | 72. BxP | P-K5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17. | N-B3 | N-B2 |  | B-N5 | N-N2 | 54. | B-B2 | N-B2 | 73. BxP Resigns. | K $\times$ BP |
| SICILIAN DEFENSE |  |  |  |  |  | R-B2 | B-N4 |  | B-B6 | B-R3ch | 55. | B-N1 | N-R1 |  |  |

And so another United States Championship Tournament is history. Each of the players tried hard, which may explain some of the blunders. Tension was generally at a high level, but an atmosphere of friendliness was prevalent among the competitors. It must be said that, to their credit, the players comported themselves with good sportsmanship in the best traditions of chess.

The United States Chess Federation and the American

Chess Foundation wish to thank Tournament Director Paul Brandts for his fine job. The many volunteers who operated the wall-boards and kept official scores are due for special thanks. Most especially, and we know the players will heartily concur, we thank Miss Eclesia (Joe) Cestone, who cheerfully and unselfishly gave her time and effort to arrange for food and refreshments for the players while the games were in progress. We all love you, Joe.

## Chess Life

Al Weissman, 5-0, led a field of 32 in the New London "Y" Candidates Tourney concluded in December. Stan King scored $41 / 2$ and then followed Oliver Brown and Antoine Maloney, 4, and Bert Germalm, $31 / 2$. These and the next seven players qualified for the 1967 New London Championship. Richard A. Johnson was the TD.

The First Illinois High School Students Championship, held Dec. 29-30 at the Gompers Park Fieldhouse in Chicago, drew 80 players. Greg DeFotis of Lane Tech scored a 6-0 sweep, a half point ahead of Dan Shedroff of Roosevelt; Jean Hajduk and Mike Frithiof followed with 5. Lane edged Roosevelt by half a point to take the team prize. The sponsoring Chicago Chess Federation plans á similar event for next year; we hope to see it USCF-rated.

Gary Davis swept the 7-player Clairemont Chess Club Round Robin played from October through January. Lance Reuther and Frank Redway were next with 4-2.

The New York Interscholastic League Fall tournaments, held at the Manhattan Chess Club, involved about 100 high school and 50 junior high school players. Bronx High School of Science again won the team title, scoring $191 / 2-41 / 2$. Horace Mann was second and Lewis and Stuyvesant tied for third and fourth. There were separate tournaments on four "boards," the first two boards were USCF-rated. Class B player Jeffrey Satenstein of Flushing High scored an
upset in winning the first board tournament with $5-1$, a half point ahead of Norman Weinstein, Anthony Deutsch, and Steven Spencer. Marc Lonoff of Lewis took the second board tournament with $51 / 2-1 / 2$. In junior high school individual tournaments, Larry Schleifer and Joshua Fluk tied at $81 / 2-11 / 2$ in the ninth grade event; Anthony Shuen won the "Fifth through eighth grade" with the same score. Dr. Milton Hanauer directed, with prizes contributed by Dr. Harry Bakwin through the American Chess Foundation.

The Championship of the Gompers Park Chess Club in Chicago featured a battle of brothers; Gary DeFotis won the 10-player round robin with a $71 / 2-11 / 2$ score, a point ahead of Greg DeFotis, the Illinois High School Champion. Vernon Willert, $51 / 2-31 / 2$, was third in the tournament, which ran from September through January.

A Thanksgiving 30-30 Tournament at Waterloo, Iowa attracted 17 players. 15 year old Daniel Harger, a student at Roosevelt High School in Des Moines, scored a convincing triumph with $51 / 2-1 / 2$, a point ahead of Les Hamm.

The first five finishers in the Western Idaho Open were the five top rated players, who placed in exact order of their ratings! Dick Vandenburg won with $31 / 2-1 / 2$, followed by Glen Buckendorf, Ted Hartwell, and Jerry Stanke (3-1), and Max Wennstrom ( $21 / 2-11 / 2$ ). 14 players competed in the event, held Dec. 4 at the Boise YMCA.

Allan Troy swept the San Gabriel Valley Open with six wins, a point ahead of Ben Kakimi. N. Hultgren, A. Carpenter, and A. Vinoch were next with 4. Killgrove was top Unrated. A new high of 38 players competed in the event held in Pasadena during October and November.

Dayton Chess Club Champion Richard Ling retained his title by defeating Edgar Lawrence in a match. Lawrence had qualified to meet the champion by winning the club Challengers' Tournament, a round robin, with a $41 / 2-1 / 2$ score, edging Kenneth Champney by half a point. It was Ling's third straight club title.

Rex Wilcox breezed to a $71 / 2-1 / 2$ triumph in the Golden Gate Chess Club Championship. Following in the 17 -player field were Frank Thornally, 6-2, Peter Dahl, $51 / 2-21 / 2$, and Henry Gross and Lester Stevens, 5-3.

Plan now to play in THE BIGGEST OPEN EVER!<br>The New 1967 ATLANTIC OPEN<br>8-Round Swiss<br>July 1-2-3-4<br>Henry Hudson Hotel, N.Y.C.<br>Sponsored by<br>N.Y.C. Chess Association<br>See Feb. TOURNAMENT LIFE for details.

## BREAKING THROUCH THE SUTTLES STONEWALL

by Dr. Anthony Saidy

The rising star Duncan Suttles of Canada invariably plays a defense which he has so perfected that it deserves to be called the "Suttles Stonewall." I am qualified to do the christening because I have thrice faced the wall of pawns on black squares which typifies this defense.

The first game (position below) saw me fail to wrap up the win in the early middle-game, only to win a pretty ending. The second time Suttles counterattacked nicely and I had to scurry for the draw. Finally, at the U. S. Open in Seattle 1966, I managed to crack the nut in the opening, and went on to produce one of my best games (game below). But let the games speak for themselves.


The position seems equal, Black dominating the black squares, and White, the white ones. But White has a trump card-the QBP. If only the Black QBP can be lured away.

## TEL AVIV OLYMPICS 1964

Saidy
Suttles

> 45. ........ Q.Q1?

Overlooknig 45. ........, N-B4!, and if 46. BxN??, RxRch wins, or 46. PxN, RxB with equality (Suttles).

## 46. R-QB1. N-N3 47. B-K6ch

The sealed move. Donald Byrne and I worked out the following variation: 47. ........, K-B3; 48. NxNP, R-R7; 49. Q-R6, B-B7; 50. N-B4!, N-R5; 51. B-N4, B-K6; 52. R-KB1, B-Q5; 53. P-R3, N-N7; 54. B-K6, N-K6; $55 . \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 7$ ( 55. Q-KR1?; 56. R-N8); 56. R-QB1, N-K6; 57. QxRP, R-KB7; 58. Q-K1, R-R7; 59. Q-N1!, Q-KR1; 60. Q-N8!, QxQ; 61. BxQ, R-KB7; 62. P-N4, RxP; 63. P-N5, N-N5; 64. K-R2, R-B7ch; 65. K-N3, and "should win" with P-N6 (!). Obviously the whole line is not forced. Sleepily, I resumed play the next morning.

| 47. | K..... | K-N2 | 50. Q-Q3 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | P-R5

The last drawing chance was 51. ........., Q-N6. Now White breaks free of the bind which he conceded in exchange for the pawn.
52. K-R2
N-R5
54. Q-B3
B-B7
53. B-N4 K-K2
55. Q-N4
........
Not 55. NxKP?, Q-N6ch.
55.
. ........ QxQ 56. $P \times Q$

B-K6
Suttles fights back.

57. P-N5!!

BxR
Refusing the Rook sacrifice is hopeless.
58. P-N6

BxP!
Now, if 59. NxB, PxP; 60. P-B7, RQB7 is dangerous.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 59. PxP } & \text { B-Q5ch } & \text { 62, N-Q2 } & \text { NxP } \\ \text { 60. K-N1 } & \text { R-R8ch } & \text { 63. } \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} & \\ \text { 61. K-B2 R-R7ch } & & \\ \text { The simplest. } \\ \begin{array}{lrl}\text { 63. } & \\ \text { 64. } & & \\ \text { 6-N4 } & \text { R-R1 } & \text { 65. K-N3 }\end{array} & \text { Resigns }\end{array}$
A tough arduous battle which took its toll that afternoon when I blundered against Keres.

The Seattle game I shall not encumber with copious analyses, because it should be seen mainly from an artistic standpoint.

## U.S. Open, Seattle, 1966 <br> "SUTTLES STONEWALL"

## Saidy

Suttles

1. P-QB4 P-KN3
2. P-Q4
P.Q3
3. N-QB3 B-N2 4. N-B3 B-N5

Faithful, like Nimzovich and Rubinstein, to his fore-ordained plan. But transposing into the King's Indian is better. In previous encounters, I had tried 4. P-K4, P-K4; 5. KN-K2, QN-B3, but after the usual closing of the center with P-Q5, Suttles developed his KN to KR3(!) and KB2, thus providing a solid defense. I now preferred to hold my Q4 square with my pawns.
5. P-K3 N-QB3
8. P-Q5 QN-K2
6. P-KR3 $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$
9. P-K4
P-KB4
7. QxB P-K4 10. P-KN4! P-B5

Here is the Suttles keynote. If he can play ........, P-KN4, his black-square stonewall will be impenetrable.

## 11. P-N5! P-KR3 <br> 12. P-KR4!

White applies a Nimzovichian blockade of his own. His NP constricts Black's pieces terribly.
12. ........ P-B4

This accelerates White's breakthrough, but suffocation is unpleasant. Anyway, the black squares must be occupied, no?

## 13. R-QN1!

Play on both flanks-the King will remain secure and content in the center.

## 13. <br> 14. P-R3 <br> P-QR3 <br> 15. R-N1!

Conceding the KR file temporarily. But it will be regained.

| 15. ... | PxP | 18. P-N4 | P-N3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16. PxP | R-R4 | 19. PxP | NPxP |
| 17. Q-N2 | R-KR2 | 20. Q-N |  |

Commencing an unusual strategy based on the concept that exchanging the defender's only active pieces favors the aggressor.

| 20. | 22..... R-N7ch | Q-Q2 | K-Q1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21. $Q \times Q c h$ | $K \times Q$ | 23. B-Q2 | $R-R 2$ |

A dogmatist might look at this game and say, "N1 is always a better square for Rooks than R2(!)"
24. RxR
NxR
27. B-Q3
25. N-R4 B-B1
28. K-K2
26. B-R5ch K-K1

B-K2

The first White King move, on move 28 , announces that White will win with either R-QN1, R-KR1, or both!
28.
........ B-Q1
29. B-B3 R-R4

The pawn has outlived its usefulness. Anyhow, White's powerful Bishops make occupation of the QN file useless for Black.

## 30. R-QN1 <br> Threatening mayhem on N7 and N8. 30. ........ N -K2


31. NxP !

P×N
33. BxP
32. BxP
$\mathbf{R \times P}$
This "sacrifice" was made inevitable by Black's faulty strategy, and is the fitting result of White's correct play. The game now is hopeless for Black, as White's central pawn mass is irresistible. The rest of the game plays itself.

| 33. | R..... | R-N5 | 42. R-KR7ch K-B1 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 34. | B-K3 | QN-B1 | 43. P-Q6 R-KR5 |
| 35. R-KR1 | N-N1 | 44. R-KB7ch K-K1 |  |
| 36. R-R8 | K-B2 | 45. P-K6 R-R7ch |  |
| 37. R-R7ch | K-K1 | 46. K-B1 N-K2 |  |
| 38. P-K5 | N-N3 | 47. RxNch K-B1 |  |
| 39. P-B3! | RxP | 48. R-KB7ch |  |

40. BxPch K-B1

Resigns
41. R-KB7ch K-K1

What more, then, may be said of the "Suttles Stonewall"? We are sure to hear more, as the fertile imagination of its inventor finds new ways of bolstering it. In my opinion, ........, B-KN5 is an abuse of the system, because White will find ways of opening up the game for the two Bishops.

We can all be proud, however, of the fact that here in North America, a new and great chess mind has arisen, named Suttles, and provided opening theory with a new impetus in the never-ending elucidation of intellectual battle that is the royal game of chess.

# ADVENIRES IN HAQMA 

## by INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER PAL BENKO

Among the dozen games I played as a member of the United States Olympic Team (3rd board), one of my better efforts was the following game. Playing against A. Medina of Spain, a seasoned, experienced competitor, and former U.S. Open Champion (San Antonio 1962), I made a temporary pawn sacrifice in order to establish a powerful bind. By the time the endgame was reached, Medina had two pieces completely out of play.

## XVII Olympics, Havana 1966 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

## Benko

Medina

| 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 4. | B-N2 | O-O |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 5. | N-QB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. | P-KN3 | B-N2 | 6. | N-B3 | QN-Q2 | 3. P-KN3 B-N2 6. N-B3 QN-Q2

The more fashionable move today is 6. ........, N-B3.
7. O-O P-K4
9. P-K4 P-QR3
8. P-KR3 P-B3

This move is less well known and consequently less analyzed than 9 ........., P-QR4. Black's usual plan in this system is to post a Knight on QB4 and the move $\qquad$ ., P-QR4 is for the purpose of safeguarding the Knight from White's P-QN4. Medina, however, has a different plan: he wishes to play P-QN4 himself, attacking the White center and Queenside, at the same time providing for the development of the Queen Bishop.
10. B-K3

Q-K2
The immediate 10. ........, P-QN4 would be premature in account of 11. QPxP, QPxP; 12. Q-Q6!, completely disorganizing Black's position.
11. Q-B2
R-K1
12. KR-K1!

White is now well prepared to meet Black's P-QN4, and since Black is committed to this plan, he as nothing better than to carry it out.
12
P-QN4
13. P-B5!


This blow in the center is usually good in the King's Indian if White is able to play it. Obviously, if now 13. ........, KPxP; 14. BPxP, QxQP; 15. BxP, threatening P-K5, White's position is overwhelming. Also good would be 15 . QR-Q1, and if 15. ........, P-B4, then 16. P-K5, etc.
13.
QPxP
14. PXKP $N / 2 \times P$

Black has no choice as the attacked Knight has no moves (14
(14.
, N-R4; 15. P-KN4).
15. $N \times N \quad Q \times N$ 16. P-B4 Q-B2

If 16. ........, Q-K2; 17. P-K5 would be very strong, as after the Knight moves, the QBP/6 would be hanging. Here is where the importance of 12 . KR-K1! comes in: White's Bishop on K3 is now protected, so Black, who might otherwise have had time to protect the QBP, had White made some other 12th move, say 12. P-R3, cannot do so now. For instance, substituting 12. P-R3 for 12. KR-K1, Black could play 16. ........, Q-K2; 17. P-K5, B-N2; 18. PxN?, QxBch.

On 16. ........, Q-R4; 17. P-K5 again is strong, but 17. P-KN4 forces Black to sacrifice a piece.
17. $\mathrm{BxP} \quad \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 2$
19. P-K5
P-KB4
18. B-B2 B-N2

White has obviously emerged from the opening with the better game. White's last move threatened $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4-\mathrm{Q} 6$, and Black's reply is an attempt to prevent it. However, Black's move must be questioned as it grants White a protected passed pawn.

Black should have grabbed his last chance to play P-QB4, even though it gives the Q5 square to White's Knight.

## 20. N-Q5

Q-B1
Necessary, as otherwise 21. N-N4 wins a pawn.


The following phase of the game is instructive and interesting because Black's Queenside is permanently weakened and his pieces there are consequently unable to free themselves. His Queen Bishop is especially unfortunate, as the course of the game will show.

White elects to play for a positional bind rather than to try to win the QBP, which, although this should not prove especially difficult, would free Black's pieces at the small price of a pawn. If Black were then able to exchange the remaining Queenside pawns, he could reasonably hope for a draw.

It must be said that although Black should have gritted his teeth and thrown away the QBP, this is not a decision to
be taken lightly, especially since White is already in possession of a protected passed pawn.

## 22. 23. QR-B1 $\begin{array}{r}\text { B-B1 } \\ \text { Q-K3 }\end{array}$

24. Q-N3 QR-B1

Instead of grimly hanging on to the QBP, here was Black's chance to play 24. up the pawn and attempting by means of P-R5, to trade off the Queenside pawns. 25. $Q \times Q \quad R \times Q$ 26. KR-Q1 P-N4

Attempting to free his position. 27. R-Q7 R-K2 28. R/1-Q1 B-R1

The threat, of course, was $29 . \mathrm{RxR}$, BxR ; 30. R-Q7, winning a piece.
29. $R \times R$
BxR
31. R-R7

## 30. R-Q7 R-K1

Not with the idea of winning the RP, but simply to immobilize Black's pieces. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 31. } & \text { Pxi.... } & \text { PxP } & \text { 33. K-B2 }\end{array}$ R-N1
If 34. ........ RxB; 35. PxB, B-N2; 36. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3$, and White wins easily by bringing his King to QB5. 35. B-B7 R-QB1 36. P-K6


Black is in zugzwang. White is simply going to centralize his Bishop and start taking pawns.

| 36. | ....... | P-N5 | 39. R-N7ch |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 37. | K-B1 |  |  |
| 38. | PxP | PxP | 40 RxP |

Black lost on time in a hopeless position. White has two threats, about which Black can do nothing: 41. R-R8ch, K-K2; 42. B-B6ch, winning the Exchange, or 41. B-KB3 followed by B-R5, with a mating attack.
Here are two more of my experiences in Havana.

The following two games illustrate the hazards of adjournment. In the first diagram, White (Benko) obviously has an attack going. If the White Queen were able to join the attack, the game would be quickly concluded.


I had the idea that I could play my Queen to QB5, allowing (forcing, actual-
ly) Black to take my RP with check, as Black's Queen would then be unable to return to defend the King. As this was to be my 41st move, I knew that my opponent (Brinck-Claussen of Denmark) would have to seal his move, and I could be virtually certain of what his move was going to be. I assumed that I would be able to find the winning line during adjournment. And I did - or so I thought.

## Benko

Brinck-Claussen

## 41. Q-B5?!

Not really necessary. I might have played 41. P-R3, and Black cannot play 41. QxP because his vital KBP would be lost. I felt that after the text my attack would be worth the sacrificed pawn, but the important factor was the exposed position of my King, a factor to which I did not attach sufficient importance, since I did not see a perpetual check for Black.

## 41. ........ QxPch <br> 42. K-K3

This move offers the best winning chances.
42.
N-N1
43. Q-Q5?

The right move was 43 . B-Q5, Q-R8; 44. R-R1, Q-Q5ch; 45. QxQ, PxQch; 46. KxP, RxPch; 47. K-B5, and White has good winning chances, although a pawn down.
43. ........ Q-N7!


This simple move was completely overlooked in my analysis. I expected only 43. ......... Q-R8 (as in the previous note with 43. B-Q5); 44. R-R1, Q-Q5ch; 45. QxQ, PxQch; 46. K-B4!, with a fairly easy win, as Black is all tied up.

## 44. QxN

White has no other choice as Black threatens 44. ........, N/2-R3 with a strong attack.

| 44. | 4..... | Q-B8ch | 47. K-N3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 45. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q-K8ch | Q-B7ch | 48. K-R3 |
| 46. K-B3 | Q-Q8ch |  |  |

46. K-B3 Q-Q8ch

White is now prepared to use the Bishop and Knight to interpose against the checks, but Black is adamant.
48. ........ RxN!

Assuring the perpetual. The remaining moves were: 49. QxR, Q-K6ch; 50. K-R2, Q-B5ch; 51. K-N1, Q-QB8ch; 52. K-B2, Q-Q7ch; 53. K-N1, Q-B8ch; Draw.

I offer as an excuse for this analytical lapse the fact that all four games of our match with Denmark were adjourned, and mine was therefore not the only analysis in which I was involved.

In my game with J. Bolbochan (Argentina), I was deliberately trying to avoid
an adjournment, since we were to play the Soviet team on the following day, and I wanted to rest. Bolbochan seemed to be playing for a draw, which was fine with me, since I was not inclined to push very hard. Soon, however, Bolbochan managed to obtain a slight advantage, so instead of getting a good night's rest, I spent the night analysing my inferior position, and playing the adjourned game the following morning. It turned out to be an exceptionally interesting endgame.


## Bolbochan

Benko 31. ........ P-K5 32. R-B7ch!

Of course, if 32. RxR, PxR, the advanced Black BP would be troublesome for White. Bolbochan skillfully avoids the pitfall and goes into an ending favorable for White because of Black's doubled pawns.
32. ........
KxR
33. RxR
R-B6

Black would rather give up a pawn than take up a passive position by 33 . ........, K-K3; 34. R-QN5, R-B3. White's King would then have a free hand.

| 34. R-Q7ch K-B3 | 36. RxPch K-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 35. RxP RxRP | 37. R-N5ch K-B3 |
| Obviously, 37. ........ K-N5?? is met by |  |
| 38. K-N2 followed by mate. |  |

38. K-K2 R-N6 40. P-N5 R-N7ch
39. R-N8 K-K4


White sealed his next move and the game was adjourned. If 41 . K-B1?, RN8ch; 42, K-N2, K-B3, White cannot make progress because his King is out of play.
41. K-K3 R-N6ch
43. K-B3 RxBP
42. K-Q2 R-N7ch

White's only try to win is to give up the BP to free his King from the checks.

## 44. P-N6

K-Q4!
Black's other possibility is to go after the Kingside pawns: 44. ........, R-B2; 45. R-K8ch, K-B4; 46. K-Q4, K-N5; 47. Rx Pch, KxP; 48. K-BE, but White wins be-
cause Black has no time to trade off his NP.
The text move was a surprise for my opponent, who was expecting to win this game.

## 45. R-N8 R-B6ch <br> 46. K-Q2

Another try is 46 . K-N4, R-B8!, and Black's passed pawn is very dangerous. 46. ........ K-B3! 47. RxPch K-N2

Black has obtained a position which is a draw because White's King is unable to support his pawns and his Rook is tied down defending them.
48. K-K1 K-R3!
50. P-N4
49. K-K2 K-N2

The last try, but it is a simple matter to draw against White's inferior RP.


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# Larry Evans On Chess 

Mr. G. Larocque of Greenfield, Mass. writes: "A friend of mine showed me the enclosed problem that he saw in a magazine and he was unable to solve it. After examining it carefully, it is my opinion that there must have been a misprint in the book and the problem is impossible. What do you think?"


White to mate in 2.
ANSWER: ORDINARILY WE DO NOT SOLVE OR ANSWER QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO COMPOSED PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, HERE WE HAVE A SNEAKING SUSPICION SOMEONE IS TRYING TO PUT SOMETHING OVER ON US. COULD IT BE THAT THE READER WHO SUBMITTED THE DIAGRAM COMPOSED IT HIMSELF AND IS ANXIOUS TO KNOW IF WE CAN FIND A COOK? THE PROBLEM IS SO ELEMENTARY THAT THE KEY MOVE CAN BE FOUND AT A GLANCE: 1. Q-B5. In reply Black has only 4 King moves at his disposal. If 1. ........, K-R5; 2. Q-K7. If 1. ........, K-B5; 2. N-K6. 3. If 1. ........, K-R3; 2. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3$. If 1 . $\qquad$ , K-B3; 2. N-K4.

Peter Duncan of Paterson, N.J. writes: "Recently, feeling the need for a qualified reference book on the opening, I purchased a copy of Modern Chess Openings by Evans and Korn through the USCF.
"I play a lot of postal chess, and a few days ago happened to check over col49 on p. 285, when one of my opponents went into this line. As you can see for yourself the reader is referred to note (o) on p. 297 on Black's 6th move. This game is actually Evans-Hanaver, U.S. Championship 1951. Imagine my chagrin (I have the White pieces) in playing through the note, I discovered that I had been made the victim of a typographical error! Black's 16. ........, R-K5 is manifestly impossible. I have tried to reconstruct the actual sequence of moves . . . but exactly what happened I can't be sure, and this is quite important to a clear understanding of what White's line is in the game. Can you send me a corrected copy of the actual score?"

ANSWER: HAPPILY, HERE IS THE ENTIRE GAME SCORE.

## EVANS-HANAUER <br> SEMI-TARRASCH DEFENSE

| 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. | N-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. | B-N5 | P-B4 |
| 5. | BPxP | BPxP |
| 6. | QxP | N-B3? |
| 7. | BxN | NxQ |
| 8. | $B \times Q$ | N-B7ch |
| 9. | K-Q2 | NxR |
| 10. | B-B7 | B-N5 |
| 11. | P-K4 | P-B4 |
| 12. | B-N5ch | B-Q2 |
| 13. | BxBch | KxB |
| 14. | PxBP | PxQP |

(MCO incorrectly omits these last two moves!)

| 15. N-B3 | QR-K1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16. B-N3 | KR-B1 |
| 17. N-Q4 | R-K5 |
| 18. K-Q3 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Nch}$ |
| 19. KxR | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B7} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ |
| 20. KxP | BxN |
| 21. PxB | RxPch |
| 22. K-B4 | N-R6ch |
| 23. K-N3 | N-N4 |
| 24. R-Q1ch | K-B1 |
| 25. R-K1! | R-B2 |
| 26. R-K5! | P-QR3 |
| 27. R-B5ch | K-Q1 |
| 28. B-N8! | P-QN3 |
| 29. R-B6 | R-N2 |
| 30. B-B4 | K-Q2 |
| 31. R-B4 | N-R2 |
| 32. B-K3 | N-B3 |
| 33. R-KR4 | P-R3 |
| 34. R-KN4 | N-R4ch |
| 35. K-R4 | K-B3 |
| 35. R-N6ch | K-Q4 |
| 37. RxQNP | RxR |
| 38. BxR | N-B5 |
| 39. B-Q4 | P-N3 |
| 40. K-N4 | P-R4 |
| 41. P-KR4 | N-Q3 |
| 42. K-R5 | N-B4 |
| 43. P-N3 | Resigns |

A. Zeller of Santa Monica writes: "I heard that the Soviet champion Leonid Stein actually put his Queen en prise in a recent tournament game. Could you publish the position?"

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ANSWER: STEIN'S BLUNDER IS ALREADY FAMOUS, AND WE HEREWITH REPRODUCE IT FOR THOSE WHO ARE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE POSITION.


This classic misadventure apparently was not the result of time-pressure, and it occurred at Mar del Plata, 1966. According to published reports, Black thought over twenty minutes and failed to find the crusher 34 $\qquad$ B-QB1. Instead he hallucinated with-

> 34. ........ Q-B7??

Thinking more of his attacked Rook than the hanging Queen, White instantaneously replied with:

## 35. R-Q7??

Of course 35 . NxQ would have prompted Stein's immediate resignation. The game ended in a draw in 48 moves. Thereby hangs a tale.
J. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., asks: "In the position below, can White win a pawn by BxPch and PxB? It is from the 1st match game Bronstein-Boleslavsky, 1950 and Fuderer-Unzicker, 1955 (Goteborg). 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3.N-QB3, P-Q4; 4. PxP, NxP; 5. P-K4, NxN ; 6. PxN, P-QB4; 7. B-QB4, B-N2; 8. N-K2, O-O; 9. O-O, PxP; 10. PxP, N-B3; 11. B-K3, B-N5; 12. P-B3, N-R4."


ANSWER: THIS POSITION IS WELL KNOWN AND, IN FACT, CRUCIAL TO THE THEORY OF THE GRUENFELD

DEFENSE. MCO COVERS IT IN COL 1 note (e). YES, WHITE CAN WIN A PAWN-BUT BLACK'S COUNTERPLAY PROVES TO BE ADEQUATE. SPASSKY. KORCHNOI, USSR CHAMPIONSHIP 1955 IS QUOTED: 13. BxPch, RxB; 14. PxB, RxRch; 15. KxR (no better is 15. QxR, N-B5), Q-Q2; 16. P-KR3, Q-K3; 17. Q-Q3, Q-B5; 18. Q-Q2, Q-R3; 19. Q-B2, N-B5 =. THE EXTRA PAWN GENERALLY PROVES MEANINGLESS. BY TAKING IT, WHITE LOSES THE INITLATIVE.
C. Presson of Little Rock, writes: "What is your opinion of the sacrifice which Tal (for once!) did not play in his 4th match game with Larsen refer, of course, to: 1. P-K4, N-KB3; 2. P-K5, N-Q4; 3. P-Q4, P-Q3; 4. N-KB3, PxP(!?) what was that?; $5 . \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$. Here Tal played 6. B-QB4. The sacrificial line is 6. NxP, KxN; 7. Q-R5ch, K-K3; 8. P-QB4, etc. I sincerely hope that you can help . ."


Possible variation after 8. P-QB4.
ANSWER: WE HAVE SEEN VARIOUS CRITICISMS OF TAL FOR HIS FAILING TO TAKE THE SACRIFICIAL APPROACH. HE APPARENTLY SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF TIME BEFORE REJECTING IT AS TOO SPECULATIVE.

BLACK HAS TWO DEFENSES, BOTH OF WHICH ARE DIFFICULT TO CRACK. HE CAN RETURN THE PIECE WITH (A) 8. ........, N/2-B3; 9. PxNch (or 9. Q-K5ch, K-B2; 10. PxN, NxP; 11. B-QB4, P-K3 followed by ........, B-Q3), QxP; 10. QxQch, NxQ; 11. B-QB4 with a far-from-decisive edge for White. BLACK CAN HUG HIS EXTRA MATERIAL WITH (B) 8. ........, N/4-B3; 9. P-Q5ch, K-Q3; 10. B-B4ch, P-K4; 11. PxP e.p.ch, KxP AND WHITE'S ATTACK SEEMS TO MELT AWAY.

SUMMING UP, WHITE'S ONUS OVER-THE-BOARD WOULD BE GREATER THAN BLACK'S. IN THE ABSENCE OF A FORCED WIN OR A CONVINCING FOLLOW-UP TAL WAS RIGHT TO REJECT THE TANTALIZING PROSPECT OF SACRIFICING A KNIGHT. HE'S MELLOWED!

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# Women's Chess By Kathryn Slater 

This quote is from an article by Sidney Fields, from an article in the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS-

It was quite an upset when the Rumanians beat the Russians in the Women's Chess Olympics in West Germany last month. It was just as big an upset when America's Gisela Gresser and Lisa Lane both beat the Roumanians.
"Our only moment of glory," Mrs. Gresser recalled. "We finished 10th. But if we hadn't beaten the Roumanians they would have won the Olympies."

> One of the players from an Eastern European country was furious. "Why did you beat the Roumanians?" she snapped. "It would have been a welcome change to keep the Russians from having their way again. They ought to build you a monument."
The two games were curiously similar in some respects. Both went almost an identical number of moves, and in both the loss of the Exchange was the crucial factor. Polihroniade, however, got two pawns in return, and perhaps at the time thought she was getting the better of the bargain. In the case of Perevoznic, giving up rook for bishop was forced, and the only way to prolong the struggle.

## Women's Olympiad, Oberhausen 1966 Round 9, Roumania vs. U.S.A. <br> Polihroniade <br> Gresser

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-QR3; 3. P-Q3, P-KN3; 4. P-KN3, B-N2; 5. B-N2, P-Q3; 6. O-O, P-K4; 7. P-B3, N-K2; 8. B-K3, QN-B3; 9. Q-Q2, O-O; 10. P-Q4, P-N3; 11. N-R3, Q-B2; 12. B-R6, B-N2; 13. P-Q5, N-N1; 14. P-QN4, N-Q2; 15. QR-N1, P-QN4; 16. P-B4, PxNP; 17. BxB, $\mathrm{KxB} ; 18 . \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 19 . \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{QxQ} ; 20$. RxQ, N-QB4; 21. N-K1, KR-QN1; 22. KR-N1, P-B4; 23. P-B3, N-B1; 24. R/1. N2, N-N3; 25. PxNP, P-QR4; 26. N-B4, PxR; 27. NxN, R-R6; 28. N-B4, R-B6; 29. NxQP, R-B8; 30. R-K2, N-Q6; 31. K-B1, B-B1; 32. R-K3, RxNch; 33. RxR, NxR; 34. KxN, B-Q2; 35. B-B1, K-B3; 36 . P-B4, KPxP; 37. NPxP, PxP; 38. K-Q2, B-B4; 39. K-K3, K-K2; 40. NxP, BxN; 41 . $\mathrm{KxB}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 3$; 42. B-Q3, R-QR1; 43. B-B4, K-B4; 44. B-N3, R-K1ch; 45. K-B3, KxP; 46. K-N4, K-B4; 47. P-B5, R-K5ch; 48. K-N5, PxP; 49. P-KR3, P-B5; 50. K-N4, R-Q5; 51. P-KR4, K-Q3; 52. P-R5, P-R3; 53. K-B3, K-K4; 54. K-K2, K-B4; 55. K-B3, K-N4; 56. P-Q6, RxP; 57. B-B7, R-Q6ch; 58. K-K4, R-K6ch; 59. K-Q4, R-QB6; 60. P-QR4, P-B6; 61. B-K8, P-B7; 62. B-N5, R-QR6; White resigns.

## Lane

Perevoznic

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, P-KN3; 5. P-QB4,

B-N2; 6. B-K3, N-B3; 7. N-B3, N-KN5; 8. QxN, NxN; 9. Q-Q1, P-K4; 10. Q-Q2, $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$; 11. B-Q3, P-Q3; 12. O-O, B-K3; 13.QR-Q1, R-B1; 14. P-QN3, P-B4; 15. P-B4, P-QR3; 16. K-R1, KPxP; 17. BxP, B-K4; 18. B-N5, Q-Q2; 19. B-N1, R-KB2; 20. B-K3, N-B3; 21. N-Q5, R-K1; 22. N-B4, N-K2; 23. P-B5, BPxP; 24. NxB, QxN; 25. RxR, QxR; 26. PxP, N-B4; 27. P-Q7, R-Q1; 28. B-N6, P-K6; 29. Q-Q3, P-K7; 30. QxKP, RxP; 31. B-Q3!, RxB; 32. QxR, and White won.

Women's chess abroad is rapidly progressing, and changing in other ways as well. The older women who used to dominate the game have been overtaken and surpassed by girls of high school and college age. Looking over the tournament bulletins points out the number and the high quality of the play of these newcomers. In the U.S.A., if anything, we seem to be falling behind. Here we are lucky if we get a really good new prospect once in several years. And some of our best are absorbed in their schoolwork and do not get enough practice. We appeal to all chess organizers to do everything they can to encourage the girl chess players of their vicinity.

Please send material for this column, -women's games, news items, correspondence, anything of interest, - to Kathryn Slater, 116 Pinehurst Ave., New York, N.Y. 10033.

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# FROM THE EDITOR'S FIIE 

Experienced CHESS LIFE readers will remember a marvelous series of articles which appeared in our pages: CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE, written by Dr. Eliot Hearst. In response to our pleadings, Dr. Hearst informs us that he is much too busy to resume his column, a sad blow to many of us. Nevertheless, Eliot's column was unflaggingly interesting and refreshing, which was due for the most part to his own interest in all espects of chess and its personalities, and we feel that the type of material used in his column should be continued in CHESS LIFE. Ergo, this column appears, which does not hope to emulate Eliot Hearst's CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE, but we freely admit that Kaleidoscope inspires and influences us.

While we still hope that some day soon Eliot will be writing for us again, we fearlessly take our first step into the chasm . .

This column, to begin with, will be a sort of catch-all (or a Pandora's Box, if you like to be cynical), containing bits and pieces of a lot of things: games, endings, news items, unsolicited contributions, and other musings (ravings) of our editorial mind. It will appear, at least at the outset, irregularly, which is to say, whenever we have enough material or the time to produce same.

Elsewhere in this issue you will notice a news item about the Armed Forces Chess Championship. The award ceremony for that event was enlivened by a fine speech written and delivered by George E. Reedy, former Press Secretary to President Johnson. We present herewith excerpts therefrom:
"It is always a matter of great amusement to me to hear the game described as sedentary. So many of my friends have remarked, 'How can you possibly have the patience? How can you sit for so many hours without making a move?'
"The truth is that chess is far from a sedentary game except to the observer. Furthermore, it is far from a gentle game. It is, in fact, the most savage form of contest that has ever been devised by mankind and I suspect that it is this quality which has made it so popular throughout the centuries.
"The objective of the game is to kill a monarch (some philologists tract the phrase 'checkmate' to a Persian expression meaning 'the King is dead.") The slaying is accomplished by mounting a coordinated attack which involves an array of extremely deadly people beginning with a murderous Queen and ranging down through most militant Ecclesiastical authorities; viperous Knights; Juggernaut castles; and relentless foot soldiers.
"It is a mental savagery, of course, and involves bloodshed only on the rare occasions where a loser becomes so outraged at the duplicity in the Scholar's Mate that he draws a Derringer from his hip pocket and shoots his opponent on the spot. Incidentally, I would advise all of you who undertake to teach the game to a tyro to frisk him carefully before the match. No one likes to be fooled under any circumstances. But to be fooled at chess involves an extra degree of excruciating agony and outrage. You will notice that I myself guarded against the possibility of reopening old wounds by referring to the combination as a 'Scholar's Mate' rather than by the more descriptive title of 'The Fool's Mate.
"The fact that the savagery is entirely upon an intellectual level most of the time accentuates rather than diminishes the effect upon the players. It means that the pent-up anger which is aroused by a successful gambit cannot find the release which comes from the physical exuberance of football, lacrosse, or the fine old Gaelic sport of hurling. It is quite possible at the conclusion of such milder games as these for sweating, blood-stained youths to shake hands
amicably and walk away in the firm realization that their wounds can be healed with bandages and oil of wintergreen. But when your losing opponent shakes hands with you at the conclusion of a chess match, it is well to keep a careful eye on his left hand to be certain that it does not reach for a concealed stiletto. You must remember that he has none of the alibis inherent in contact sports to salve his wounded pride. He cannot claim that the sun was in his eyes, that the grounder took a tricky hop, or that the wind was against him. He must frankly face the fact that his King has been killed and it was his own fault. There is no conceivable compensation for his ego other than retaliation and revenge at some future time."
"Frankly, I feel that the great value of chess to humanity is its savagery. I still prefer theoretical savagery to the other kind and it may well be that the day will come when disputes between nations will be settled bloodlessly at the chess table which, I assure any non-chess players who happen to be in the audience, is intellectually as gory as any battlefield but physically less damaging to the participants and observers."

There are psychologists who would take issue with Mr . Reedy on a number of points, but there can be no disagreement about his final wish-that peaceful competition will someday supercede mankind's historical and self-destructive method of settling disputes between peoples.

## IMMORTAL WORDS DEPT.:

The March 1905 issue of Lasker's Chess Magazine contains the following analytical gem, written by Lasker in analyzing a game of the Marshall-Janowski match: After the moves 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3, Lasker writes, "The latter move is unquestionably against sound rules of development. Black has nothing better than P-K3."

Nobody's perfect.

## WHAT'S-IN-A-NAME DEPT.:

We are accustomed in this country to referring to many of our leading players by their nick-names: Robert "Bobby" Fischer, William "Bill" Lombardy, Samuel "Sammy" Reshevsky, "Larry" Evans, for example. Probably foreign players, in their own countries, are also known by nick-names, although we don't know what they are.

Anyway, it occurred to us that it might be interesting to speculate on the nick-names we might give to well known foreign masers or to those of the past, were they living in the United States. We were surprised to find how often the nick- name seems to fit the style, or the "personality", of the player in question. The great players of the past, those almost legendary figures who are known to us only through their games, became suddenly warm, flesh-and-blood mortal beings when given a nick-name.

We mention a few to start with; perhaps the reader will come up with improvements or supply those that are absent. If you do, you are invited not to let us know about it. Here they are: Mikhail "Mickey" Tal, Mikhail "Mike" Botvinnik, Wilhelm "Billy" (or "Willy") Steinitz, Gideon "Giddy" (or "Kid") Stahlberg, Emmanuel "Manny" Lasker, Jose "Joe" Capablanca (known in the underworld as "Joey Capa"), Bent "Benny" Larsen, Aron "Ronnie" Nimzovich, Siegbert "Ziggy" Tarrasch, etc, etc.

Petrosian (Tigran) had us stumped for a while; we were trying to get used to "Pete", but it doesn't feel right, and "Tiger" is just too obvious. But then we found it: "Granny"! Eureka!

We're still stuck with Akiba Rubinstein, Boris Spassky and Vassily ("Silly"?) Smyslov, but we'll find them when we have time to give it some more thought.

Sure we will.
VITAL STATISTICS DEPT. FOR JANUARY:
Jan. 1, 1806 L. Kieseritsky born.
Jan. 5, 1957 Oldrich Duras, Czech player, died.

Jan. 7, 1914 Paul Keres born.
Jan. 10, 1870 Henri Rinck, great endgame composer, born. Jan. 13, 1941 Emanuel Lasker, former World Champion, died. Jan. 15, 1927 David Janowski, well-known player, died.
Jan. 15, 1833 Louis Paulsen, German player, born.
Jan. 16, 1884 F. D. Yates, English player, born.
Jan. 25, 1908 M. Tchigorin, great Russian player, died.
Jan. 26, 1908 Gideon Stahlberg, Swedish Grandmaster, born.
Jan. 26, 1935 Fridrik Olafsson, Icelandic Grandmaster, born.
Jan. 27, 1790 Capt. Evans, author of the Evans Gambit, born.
Jan. 30, 1841 Sam Loyd, greatest problem composer, born.
Jan. 30, 1937 Boris Spassky born.
(All material for this column, suggestions, criticisms, whatever, should be sent to Burt Hochberg, 574 West End Ave., New York, New York 10024. Unused material cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped selt-addressed envelope.)


When Harold Phillips visited the 1966-1967 U.S. Championship, Beth Cassidy took this last photo of him at a chess event.

## HAROLD M. PHILLIPS

Harold M. Phillips died on January 6, 1967.
Besides having been a most influential and respected lawyer, active in many educational, scientific and civic causes, Mr. Phillips was an active and ardent chess player, organizer and promoter.

During his long chess career, which lasted for over 70 years, he had been New York State Champion, Manhattan Chess Club Champion for many years, President of the Marshall Chess Club, President of the Intercollegiate Chess League.

During his early years in this country, having emigrated from Russia, he was known as "Der Kleine Morphy".

He was an organizer and director of the great New York 1924 International Tournament, manager and player with the American team at the Hamburg Team Tournament 1930, referee on the committee to choose teams for Folkestone 1933 and Warsaw 1936.

At great risk to his health, which was not good at the time, and a jainst the advice of his doctors, Mr. Phillips spent a great deal of time and effort to try, in 1953, to arrange a match between the Soviet Union and the United States, an effort which did not bear fruit until 1954.

Mr. Phillips was President of the United States Chess Federation from 1950 to 1954, during which period membership increased more than in any similar period to that time since the inception of the Federation.

## Record-Shattering Event

The 1966-7 Greater New York Scholastic Championships, held Dec. 26-30 at the Broadway Central Hotel in Manhattan, demolished all existing marks for chess tournament participation in the United States. 614 youngsters from over 200 metropolitan area schools competed, including 486 in USCF. rated sections. No previous rated tournament had drawn more than 265 players.

Sal Matera, a junior at Brooklyn Prep, won the Greater New York High School Championship for the second consecutive year. Matera edged Norman Weinstein, a senior at the Bronx High School of Science, on tie-break after each posted $71 / 2-1 / 2$ scores to lead the field of 301 players. Matera and Weinstein, the two highest rated players in the event, drew their round 7 game with each other and emerged on top by beating the tournament's two other rated Experts in the final round. Eugene Meyer of Woodstock was third and David Weinstein of Lewis fourth, each with 7-1. Taking fifth through twelfth places with $61 / 2-11 / 2$ were Jeffrey Kastner, Bronx Science; Steven Spencer, Lewis; Henry Friedel, Stuyvesant, Jed Stein, Stuyvesant; Ron Snyder, Bronx Science; Harvey Somers, Canarsie; Jerry Marcus, Stuyvesant; and Nathaniel Fisch, Yeshivah of Flatbush. Bronx Science made it two years in a row in the Team Championship; N. Weinstein, Kastner, Snyder, and Ira Richmond combined to score $261 / 2 \cdot 51 / 2$. Stuyvesant was second and Lewis third, each with $25 \cdot 7$; prizes for fourth through tenth went to Lincoln, Canarsie, Horace Mann, Xavier, George Washington, Glen Cove, and Tea Neck. Class prizes: B-Friedel ( $61 / 2$ ), C-Steve Herman (6), D-Jerald Standig (51/2), E-Robert Guardiola (5), Under-1000-Edward Mayor (5), Unrated-Fisch (61/2), 2nd Unrated-Richard Geer (6), 3rd Unrated-Ed Wielunski (6).

In the 149 -player Junior High School Championship, Joshua Fluk, an unrated ninth grades from Wade JHS, Bronx, was victorious with $71 / 2-1 / 2$, defeating Anthony Shuen, last year's Elementary School Champion, in the deciding game.


Fred Opper, Greater New York Elemenary School Champion, with trophy he gained by sweeping 116-player field.

Nicholas Wells of Horace Mann, Ira Jacobson of Roy H. Mann, and Peter Checkovich of Baldwin liere second through fourth with 7-1; then followed Heywood Umanoff, Ardsley; Anthony Shuen, Incarnation; Gaxy Cornell, Reynolds; and Jeffrey Marder, Beha, each with $6 \frac{1}{2}$. Horace Mann won the Team Championship, followed by Ardsley, McKenna of Massapequa, River Dell, N.J., and Hudde (Brooinlyn).

10 -year old Frederick Opper of P.S. 303, Brooklyn, scored a 9.0 sweep in the 116 -player Elementary School Championship -the first perfect score in the two-year history of the Scholastic Championships. Second with $8-1$ was Richard Graubart of P.S. 27, Yonkers; third through fifth with $7-2$ were Matthew Looks, Kensington-Johnson, Great Neck; Jeffrey Centroen P.S. 269, Brooklyn; and Danny Shapiro, Lakeville, Great Neci. The last four rounds of this tournament were a separate, rated section with 36 players. East Memorial of Farmingdale edged Saw Mill Road of North Bellmore by a half point to take the Team Championship; next in line were P.S. 269, Brooklyn; P.S. 138, Bronx; and Sacred Heart, Bronx

The Lower Elementary School Championship (fourth grade and below) was won by 7 -year old Ricky Townsend of Emer-son-Williams, Wethersfield, Conn., who paced the 32 -player field with $51 / 2-1 / 2$. Judith Blatman was second and Douglas Tumen third with $5-1$; both are from Saw Mill Road, North Bellmore.

The Girls' Championships drew 22 players, six of whom also played in another tournament. A quadruple tie at 4-1 in the Girls' High School event was broken in favor of Francine Ecsedy of Warde H.S., Fairfield, Conn. Girls' Junior High School Champion was Cynthia Serrano of JHS 111, Brooklyn, who scored $21 / 2-21 / 2$. Wendy Goldstein of Saw Mill Road won the Girls' Elementary, a separate tournament, with 5-1.

The GNYSC was co-sponsored by USCF and the New York City Chess Association; Tournament Directors were William Goichberg. Luis F. Hodges, and Mayer Riff.

The fantastic Greater New York Scholastic Championships turnout dramatizes the vast untapped potential to be exploited by organizers of USCF-rated scholastic tournaments throughout the nation. In response to announcements mailed to schools in New York City, Long Island, Westchester, New Jersey, and Connecticut came 400 new USCF members-mostly players who had never participated in any competitive event. Virtually none of them had been aware o: USCF and of the many rated events held regularly in their area. This event, together with the last GNYSC in April and the Metropolitan Junior High School Open in October, resulted in 600 new members!

The rated scholastic 4 : :rnament is the most potent source of new USCF members and future open tournament players; it provides a vital intermediate step for many youngsters who are afraid to pla yin, or do not know of, the regular opens. Most of these new players are of only Class E strength, but it would be a mistake to assume they are not ready for USCF. It is precisely these low rated players who, being capable of rapid improvement, are most interested in ratings. Only a few players can be prizewinners; the rated tournament provides a continuing challenge to the "also-rans" which a nonrated event cannot match.

In many localities, it has been traditional to have the weekend opens rated and the student or junior events nonrated. This structure is now undergoing widespread revision as it becomes increasingly apparent that requiring USCF membership for school tournaments stimulates activity rather than retarding it. The New Jersey State Federation held its first rated high school tournament January 7-8 and picked up 26 new USCF members; the New York State Association has scheduled its first one for March, and many other organizations have similar plans. Potential organizers of rated school events who would like more details about GYNSC are invited to write to William Goichberg, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10553.

## Chess Litic

## Here and There...

Grandmaster William Lombardy captured first prize in the 2nd Annual Peach State Open, held Nov. 25-27 at Massey College in Atlanta. Lombardy won five straight and then clinched the prize by taking a quick draw with Milan Momic. Momic, Dave Truesdel, and William Scott placed second through fourth with 5-1 scores, while Senior Master James Sherwin could do no better than fifth, with $41 / 2$. Class prizes: A-Ron Simpson, B-Ron Stillman, C-James Ballard, D-Unrated - Gary Mathews. George Carswell was top Junior. The tournament had 50 players; Director was James R. Ballard.

Gary Davis and Frank Redway tied for first with $7^{1 / 2}-21 / 2$ scores in the Clairemont Chess Club Fall Rating Tournament. 6 players competed in the double round robin.

David Brummer scored a $5-0$ sweep in the Beaver Valley Open, held Nov. 25-26 in Ambridge, Pa. Fred Magnone was second and Byron Wall third with 4-1; then followed William Bickham and Donald Scott, $31 / 2-1^{1 / 2}$. David Gundlach directed the 24 -player event.

The annual Christmas Tournament in Boston, held Dec. 17-18, was won by Ted Edelbaum, who drew with American Open Champion Larry Kaufman and
edged Kaufman on tie-break after the two finished with $41 / 2-1 / 2$ scores. Alexander Keyes and John Curdo were next with 4. Fifth place and the A prize was shared by Eugene Solot, Leslie Roberts, and Juris Ozols. The B, C, and Unrated prizes went to Dave Eklund, Paul Tomaino, and Cliff Jackson respectively. Ben Landey directed the 34 -player event.

Amarillo, Texas defeated Lubbock, $101 / 2 \cdot 91 / 2$, in a double round team match held in December. On first board, J. Hardy of Lubbock defeated Gary Simms of Amarillo, $11 / 2-1 / 2$.

The Aberdeen Open (S.D.) drew 10 players and saw Bryant Holmes of Sioux Falls score a $4-1$ triumph. Following were Nestor Kohut ( $3^{1 / 2}$ ) and Gary Carlson (3). Tournament Director Larry Lutz won the D prize and Gail Lutz the Unrated.

Emil Bersbach scored 4-1 to win the Open Division of the West Coast Florida Open, played Dec. 16-18 in St. Petersburg. Dr. Jose Fernandez, Dr. Roger Carlyle, and Zack Chavez followed with $31 / 2$. There were 15 players, plus 13 in the Amateur Division and 10 in the Booster. 12 -year old Ron Stillman scored a 5.0 sweep in the Amateur and Ray Leach did likewise in the Booster. Richard Sylvester directed.

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# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS 

Annotated
by JOHN W. COLLINS

## TULLUS TRIUMPHS IN TWENTY

Koit Tullus, USCF Master from California, submits the score and some notes of a twenty move win with the Schliemann Defense-a gambit he describes as "wild but not reckless."

Central California Qualifying, 1965

## RUY LOPEZ

N. Wood
K. Tullus

| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. | N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. | B-N5 | P-B41? |

Sharp and lively, this Schliemann Defense usually comes as a surprise and has a psychological effect.

## 4. P.Q4?

Whereas this is strongest after 3 . P-QR3; 4. B-R4, P-B4 (the Schliemann Defense Deferred), it is one of the weakest replies here.
4. N-B3! is considered best with the main line running: 4. ........, PxP; 5. QNxP, P-Q4; 6. NxP! PxN; 7. NxN, Q-Q4!; 8. P-QB4, Q-Q3; 9. NxPch, B-Q2; 10. Bx Bch, QxB; 11. Q-R5ch! and White obtains a distinct advantage after both 11. ........, K-Q1 and 11. ........, P-N3.
White also gets the advantage with 4. P-Q3, PxP; 5. PxP, N-B3; 6. O-O, P-Q3; 7. N-B3, B-K2; 8. N-Q5!, O-0; 9. N-KN5, N-KN5; 10. P-KR4.
4. ........ BPxP
6. PxN
P-B3
5. $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N} & \text { 7. B-B4? ....... } \\ \text { As with 7. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2 \text {, Black now wins the }\end{array}$ KP and gets the better game. Best, surprisingly, is 7. N-B3!, $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ (safer is 7. P-Q4!); 8. NxKP, P-Q4; 9. PxP e.p., N-B3; 10. B-N5!, (10. Q-Q4!?, B-K2!) and White has compensation for his piece.
7.
Q-R4ch
8. N-B3

Or 8. N-Q2.
Or 8.
8. $\qquad$ QxKP B-N5; 9. B-Q2, QxKP. 9. BxN

White should have castled here, Tullus says. Even though inadequate, it would have put up more fight. 9.

## R×B

10. B-K3
........
If 10.0 .0 (threatening 11. NxP) P-Q4; 11. P-B4, B-B4ch; 12. K-R1, Q-B4 keeps Black in command.
11. 

P-Q4
11. Q-Q2
B-QN5
12. B-Q4?

This drives the Black Queen to a better position. White should grasp his last chance to castle. After 12. O-O-O, $\mathrm{BxN} ; 13$. QxB, QxQ; 14. PxQ, White's game certainly has numerous weaknesses and is a pawn short, but opposite colored Bishops would have made it hard for Black to win.-Tullus.

## 12. <br> 13. Q-K3

If 13. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$.

## 13. <br> 3. ........ <br> P-QN3

Threatening to win a piece with 14. P-B4 and preparing ........, B-QR3.
14. P-QR3
B-Q3
K-Q1!

If 15 B-R3; 16. P-B3! and White can castle.-Tullus.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 16. N-R4 } & \text { B-R3 } \\
\text { 17. P-R3 } & \text { B-KB5! }
\end{array}
$$



This wins by force.
18. BxPch

Desperation. Of course if $18 . \mathrm{QxB}$, Q-K7 mate.
18.

K-B1
Simpler and quicker than 18. PxB; 19. QxPch, B-B2 which wins too. 19. P-N4

There is no safe square for the Queen where it will prevent mate. Therefore a piece is lost.
19. ........
$B \times Q$
20. $P \times Q$
BxB
Resigns

PAMILJENS WINS MANHATTAN
John A. Pamiljens of Brooklyn, N.Y., USCF Expert, member of the Baltic C. C., longtime regular in New York circles and chess columnist for a foreign language newspaper, won the Manhattan C. C. Open with the fine score of $51 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$. His second round win below is accomplished with a mating attack.

> Manhatfan C. C. Open
> New York, 1966
> SICILIAN DEFENSE

| J. A. Pamiliens |  |  | A. Antler |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 4. | NxP | N-KB3 |
| 2. | N-KB3 | P-Q3 | 5. | N-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| 3. | P-Q4 | PxP | 6. | B-K2 | ........ |

6. B-KN5 and 6. B-QB4 are currently more popular.
7. ........ N-B3

Most vigorous is 6. ........, P-K4-the Opochensky-Najdorf Variation - but Black is heading for the Paulsen or Scheveningen.
7. $0-0$
P-K3
8. В-К3
B-K2
9. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ ?

Standard is 9 . P-B4!, Q-B2; 10. Q-K1!,
O; 11. Q-N3 with a king-side initiative, O-O; 11. Q-N3 with a king-side initiative.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { 9. } & 0-0 \\
\text { 10. P-B4 } & \text { Q-B2 } \\
\text { 11. B-B3? } & \ldots . . . .
\end{array}
$$

This abandons control of QB4. Somewhat better is $11 . \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{Q} 1$, but after 11. ........, N-QR4!; 12. Q-Q3, B-Q2! Black still has good chances on the queenside.

## 11.

Forty-three years ago (!) Dr. Max Euwe instructively exploited this very same position (Kroone-Euwe, match, 3rd game) as follows: 11. $\qquad$ N-QR4!; 12. Q-B2, N-B5; 13. B-B1, P-K4; 14. PxP, PxP; 15. N-N3, B-K3; 16. K-R1, KR-Q1; 17. P-QR4, B-QN5; 18. N-R2, B-KB1; 19. Q-N3, K-R1; 20. N-B3, QR-B1; 21. N-Q1, Q-B3; 22. B-N5, NxNP!; 23. NxN, QxBP; 24. B-Q1, QxN/N7; 25. RxN, QxR! and White Resigns.

## 12. P-KN4

"Absolutely playable"-Pamiljens.
Why let in White's KN? Feasible is 12. ......., NxN; 13. QxN (13. BxN involves the sacrifice of the KNP), P-K4; 14. Q-Q1, PxP; 15. BxP, B-K3. Also worth considering are 12, ........, KR-Q1; 12. QR-N1 and 12. ........, N-QR4.
13. N-B5
14. $\mathrm{KP} \times \mathrm{B}$ !

## BxN

"This is preferable to 14. NPxB" Pamiljens.

## $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 1$

14. 

If 14. ......... PxP; $15 . \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3 ; 16$. P-KR4 and White's king-side pawn roller keeps moving.

| 15. N-Q5 | Q-Q1 | 17. BxP | N-K4 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 16. P-N5 | PxP | 18. B-K4! | $\ldots \ldots .$. |

This was the main point of $14 . \mathrm{KPxB}$. 18. $\qquad$ P-B3
Understandably apprehensive about 19. NxBch, QxN; 20. P-B6, PxP; 21. PxP, QxP; 22. B-R6, or something like it, Black relinquishes his QNP.
19. P-KR4

Aware that he could win a pawn. White says he was "already set for higher stakes." Still 19. NxBch, QxN; 20. Q-Q5ch, K-R1 (20. ........, R-B2??; 21. P-N6 wins a piece); 21. QxNP, QxQ; 22. BxQ, R-QN1; 23. B-Q5 establishes a won ending. If then 23 . ........, RxP?; 24. B-QN3 and White picks up the Exchange with 25 . B-B1.

| 19. | R-N1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 20. R-B2 | N-QB2 |
| 21. P-N6 | PxP |

If 21. ........, P-R3; 22. BxP!, PxB; 23. QxP and White wins.
22. PxP P-B4

Although this threatens a piece and two pawns it loses by force. However, there is no defense.
23. NxN

QxN
If 22. ........, PxB; 23. N-K6 wins the Exchange.

| 24. B-Q5ch | K-R1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 25. B×N! | PxB |
| 26. Q-K2 | Resigns |



The threat of 27. Q-R5 mate wins everything in sight.

## GOOD ENOUGH

Dennis D. Hansen, President of the Salt Lake City Chess Club, writes he "finished seventh in a field of twentyfour" and this was good enough for the State Class "B" Championship.

## Utah Open

Salt Lake City, 1965

## DUTCH DEFENSE

| D. Williams | D. Hansen |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KB4 |

The Dutch has been experiencing something of a revival recently. But the current favorite is the Antoschin System which seeks an early ........, PK4: thus 1. P-Q4, P-KB4; 2. P-QB4, NKB3; 3. P-KN3, P-Q3; 4. B-N2, P-B3; 5. N-QB3, Q-B2; 6. N-B3, P-K4.
$\begin{array}{lllllr}\text { 3. } & \text { P-KN3 } & \text { N-KB3 } & \text { 5. } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3 & \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \\ \text { 4. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 & \text { 6. } & \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3\end{array}$
Standard are 6. ........, P-Q4 (the Stonewall Formation) and 6. ........, P-Q3 (the Fluid Formation). An odd feature of the present game is that the Black QP does not move until the twenty-eighth turn.
7. P-B5

Better is 7. N-B3, transposing into normal variations.
7. ........ N-R3

Heading for Q4. But 7. ........, P.QN3; 8. P-QN4, P-QR4 is more of a refutation.
8. P-QR3
9. N-B3 P-QN3
10. P-QN4 QN-Q4

Now 10. ........., P-QR4 is easily answered with 11. B-B4.
11. NxN
$\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$
12. R-K1
12. Q-B2 is a more precise way to prepare 13. P-K4.
12. …....
B-B3
13. P-K4?
........

This loses a pawn and results in a
shattered pawn-formation. 13. Q-B2 is still correct.

$$
\text { 13. } \ldots \text { B..... } \quad \text { BPxP }
$$

What else? If 14. RxP?, N-B6 and Black wins the Exchange. And if 14. N-Q2, BxP.
14.
BxN
16. PxP
Q-R4!

## 15. PxB

PxP
17. B-N2
........

There is no move to save the QBP. If 17. B-K3 (the Queen is tied to the defense of the $K R$ ), $N x B ; 18 . \operatorname{RxN}, Q \times B P$.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 17. } & \text { QxBP.... } \\
\text { 18. B-Q4 } & \text { Q-K2 } \\
\text { 19. P-KR4? } & \text {........ }
\end{array}
$$

White ought to recapture the KP while he can (19. BxKP).

| 19. | P..... | P-B4 | 21. Q-B2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20. B-N2 | R-N1 | 22. RxP? | $\ldots \ldots .$. |

Again 22. BxP, preventing simplification, is in order.


Loses the quality. Either 24. R-K2 or 24. R-KB1 should be played.
24.
RxRch
27. BxN
Q-B2 25. $Q \times R \quad$ N-B6 28. P-B3 P-Q4 26. Q-N7 NxR

Ahead the Exchange and a pawn, Black

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29. PxP
e.p.
QxQ
35. P-KR5
P-KR3

| 30. BxQ | R-Q1 | 36. P-N4 | P-R4 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 31. B-K4 | RxP | 37. B-N6 | K-B1 |
| 32. P-R4 | P-B5 | 38. B-K4 | K-K2 |
| 33. K-B1 | P-B6 | 39. B-N6 | K-Q3 |
| 34. K-K1 | R-Q7 |  |  |
| Simpler  <br> the BP.  |  |  |  | the BP.

40. P-B4

K-B4
Easier is 40.
R-Q5, picking off the pawns.

> 41. P-N5

Again preferable is
PxP Again preferable is 41. ........, R-Q5.
42. PxP R-KR7 44. B-B2 K-R6
43. K-Q1 K-N5 45. K-B1 R-R8ch

Fancier than 45. ......... RxP. Of course when an opponent elects to continue such an ending one can win in most any fashion he chooses.

| 46. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q1}$ | R×Bch | 49. PxP | P-B7ch |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 47. $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 7$ | 50. K-K2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 8=\mathrm{Q}$ |
| 48. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Resigns |  |

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North Carolina defeated Virginia, $131 / 2-111 / 2$, in their annual 25 -board Interstate Match held at the Sir Walter Hotel in Raleigh. It was only North Carolina's second vicory since the match was initiated in 1958.

| 1 | Charles Powell | 0 | David Steele | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Henry Steinbach | 1 | Allen Rufty | 0 |
| 3 | Robert Vassar | 1 | Metin Kayamen | 0 |
| 4 | Spencer Mathews | 0 | Don Schultz | 1 |
| 5 | Charles Rider | 0 | Al Jenkins | 1 |
| 6 | Alan Aycock | 0 | Dr, Warshaver | 1 |
| 7 | Rusty Potter | $1 / 2$ | Grady Brown | $1 / 2$ |
| 8 | John Wright | 0 | Jim Hughes | 1 |
| 9 | Len Morgan | $1 / 2$ | Milt Evans | $1 / 2$ |
| 10 | Bob Mack | 1 | Max Warshaver | 0 |
| 11 | George Marloof | 1 | Steve Beatty | 0 |
| 12 | Bernard Parun | 1 | Al Styer | 0 |
| 13 | Bob Blount | $1 / 2$ | Rhodes Peele | $1 / 2$ |
| 14 | Tom Martin | 0 | Nick Berenyi | 1 |
| 15 | George Ayers | $1 / 2$ | John Keen | $1 / 2$ |
| 16 | Mintauts Burvis | 1 | Terry Babb | 0 |
| 17 Henry Smith | 0 | Stuart Noblin | 1 |  |
| 18 | Joshua Booker | 0 | John Querry | 1 |
| 19 | Bill Rozzell | 1 | John Speights | 0 |
| 20 | Ray Harris | 1 | Gene Mull | 0 |
| 21 | Bill Whiting | $1 / 2$ | Joe Marlin | $1 / 2$ |
| 22 | Carl Cook | 1 | Jack Wardlaw | 0 |
| 23 | Forfeit | 0 | O. N. Rich | 1 |
| 24 | Forfeit | 0 | Bill Sears | 1 |
| 25 | Forfeit | 0 | Henry Rich | 1 |

Two perfect scores were registered in the First Annual Bay Area Amateur Open, held Dec. 17-18 in Oakland. Dennis Fritzinger was declared winner via tiebreak, but the performance of John Ulrich could not be faulted as he also turned in a clear 5-0. Michael Goodall was third with $41 / 2$. The event, limited to players rated below 2000, drew a fine entry of 79 players. USCF Master David Blohm was the Tournament Director.

Dave Roy captured a Class A round robin at Chicago's Gompers Park Chess Club with a $61 / 2-11 / 2$ score. Winton Fulk and George Leighton tied for second with 5-3.

Three round robin Class Tournaments held at the Austin Chess Club in Chicago involved a total of 26 players. Larry Berlandi scored a $41 / 2-1 / 2$ victory in the Expert-A tournament; C. Moore followed with $2 \frac{1}{2}$. In the B and C Class Tournament, Tim Redman won on tie-break over Imre Deli, both scoring 7-1. Another tie, at 7-2 in the C-D-Unrated Tournament, was broken in favor of Mike O'Connor over Steve Justin.

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Ralph H. Martin,
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## TOURNAMENT LIFE


#### Abstract

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF-rated events should submit requests at least six weeks before the publication date of CHESS LIFE on special forms obtainable from U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11 th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.


## PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa. Open to Pa. college and university undergraduates. Entry fee $\$ 5$. Permanent plus rotating trophy to winner; trophies to top A, B, C, D-Unrated. Cash prizes as entries alow. Entries and inquiries: Alian Bur
Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

## March 5, 19, April 2 <br> CONNECTICUT STATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

$6-$ rd Swiss, $40 / 2$, limited to residents of Connecticut or members of chess clubs in that state. Rounds $1-2$ at Hartford YMCA, 315 Pearl
St., Hartford; rounds $3-4$ at New Haven YMCA; St., Hartford; rounds $3-4$ at New Haven YMCA; rounds 5.6 at Bridgeport New Haven 10 a.m., Bridgeport 11 a.m. Trophies to 1st, top A, B, C, Junior. $\$ 501$ ist prize; other cash prizes depend on entries. Entry fees $\$ 9, \$ 8$ to juniors. $\$ 1$ less if received by March 1. Entries close il a.m. at Hartford YMCA, Mar. 5 Bring clocks and Staunton sets if possible. Entries and inquiries: Gerbrand van Dyk. 113 Hilltop Circle, Milford, Conn. 06460.

## March 11-12 <br> GEM CITY OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 45/13/4, at John F. Kennedy Memorial Union, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio. Entry fee $\$ 6, \$ 5$ to juniors under 19 . $\$ 1.50$ less if paid in advance. Prizes to first three, top A, B, C, Unrated, Junior, Advance
entries and Inquiries: James Crider, 309 Arms entries and inquiries

## March 11-12 <br> VALLEY FORGE OPEN

5-rd Swiss at General Electric Company Space Technology Center Cafeteria, Schuylkill Expressway and Pennsylvania Turnpike, Val ley Forge, Pennsylvania. Two divisions: CLAS. SIC DIVISION, 40/2, open to players rated 1800 or over; AMATEUR DIVISION, $50 / 2$, open to
players rated below 2000 or unrated. (Class A players rated below 2000 or unrated. (Class A players may enter either Division). Entry fee: Classic Division $\$ 10$, Amateur $\$ 6 ; \$ 1$ less if
received by March 3 . Prizes: Classic Division received by March 3. Prizes: Classic Division
1 st $35 \%$ of entries, 2 nd $25 \%$, $3 \mathrm{rd} 15 \%$; Ama teur Division 1st $20 \%$, top B $20 \%$, top C $15 \%$; top D and Unrated $10 \%$ each, plus trophies to all of the above. (Trophy cost deducted from total fees in figuring prizes). Registration closes 8:30 a.m. Mar. 11, round 1 starts 9 a.m. Bring clocks and sets. Nearby motel: George Washington Motor Lodge, Valley Forge Interchange and Route 202 South, King of Prussia, Pa. Entries and inquiries: R. Shumski, 817 Spruce Rd., Warminster, Pa. 18794 (Phone 215-OS2-1198).

## March 11-12-18-19 GREATER CHICAGO OPEN

8-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Edgewater Beach Hotel, 5349 Sheridan Road, Chicago, III. 60640. Entry fee $\$ 13$ adults, $\$ 8$ juniors under 19 if paid be fore March 11. If paid March 11, \$2 extra $\$ 1150$ prize fund, first 8 prizes are $\$ 250, \$ 150$ $\$ 100, \$ 80, \$ 70, \$ 60, \$ 50, \$ 40$. Class A prizes: 1 st $\$ 50$ and clock, 2 nd $\$ 35$, B: 1st $\$ 40$ and clock, 2nd $\$ 25$, C: 1 st $\$ 30$ plus clock, 2nd $\$ 20$, D: clock, Junior $\$ 30$ and clock, 2nd $\$ 20$, trophy to woman, book to unrated. Rounds at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. March 11, 12, 18; 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. March 19. Advance entries will be re funded if player gives notirication he canno play at least one hour before start of first round- 10 a.m. March 11 , when entries close Entries staying at the Edgewater will be given the $\$ 2$ discount on their entry fee. Special room rates for players-phone $312-561-6000$ for reservations. Bring clocks and sets. Mail en tries so they will arrive before March 11 to Frank Skoff, 1400 W. Warner, Chicago, III 60613. Entries also accepted at Gompers Park Chess Club on Friday evenings, March 3 and 10. Make checks payable to Chicago Chess Foundation.

## TRIPLE CROWN DATES

August 13-25, 1967
U.S. OPEN

Atlanta, Georgia
November 23-26, 1967 AMERICAN OPEN Santa Monica, California

NATIONAL OPEN
1967 Event Postponed

## March 17-19 <br> The First Annual GOTHAM CITY OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57th St., New York City. 1 rd Friday, 3 Saturday, 2 Sunday. Advance entry urged. Final registration $7-8$ p.m. Friday, Mar. 17 . Open 0 all players regardless o rating. GUARANTEED PRIZES: $1 \mathrm{st}, \$ 250$ and trophy; 4th, $\$ 120$ and trophy; 3 rd, $\$ 60$ and trophy; 4th, $\$ 100$ and trophy; 1st A, $\$ 80$ and trophy; 1st B $\$ 60$ and trophy; ist C and below, $\$ 50$ and trophy; 1st Junior, $\$ 50$ and trophy; ist Unrated, $\$ 50$ and trophy.
Entry fee, \$14; Juniors, \$11; USCF membership required-please bring membership cards or be prepared to pay dues at tournament. Advance entries must be postmarked before midnight, March 13, and mailed to: East Coast Chess Association, 11 Van Sise Court, Syosset, N.Y. 11791. Entries after that date, $\$ 2$ extra. Advance entries wll be returned if unable to play provided we are notified 1 hr . before final registration.
We are providing large class prizes instead of equipment. PLAYERS ARE REQUESTED TO BRING SETS AND CLOCKS!

## March 17-19 <br> 3rd Pre-Easter VISALIA AMATEUR OPEN

6rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at College of the Sequoias Student Union, Mooney Blvd. at Beverly Drive, Visalia, Ca. Limited to players rated below 2000 or unrated. Entry fee $\$ 10.50 ; \$ 5.50$ to junlors under 21. Trophies to 1st, Classes A, B, C; cash or merchandise to first three in each class and top two in tournament according to entries. Entries and inquiries: Chris Fotias, College of the Sequoias, Visalla, Callfornia 93277.

## March 18-19 <br> 3rd Monterey <br> INTERNATIONAL OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/2 except 40/11/2 first two rounds, at San Carlos Hotel, Franklin and Calle Principal, Monterey, California. Entry fee $\$ 12$, $\$ 6$ to juniors under 18; if paid by March 11, $\$ 10, \$ 5$ to juniors under 18 . $\$ 550$ minimum prize fund; 1st $\$ 175$, trophy and title, 2nd $\$ 100$, 3rd $\$ 50$. Cash and other prizes also to first three in Expert, A, B, C, and Unrated classes. Special awards for Women Juniors, Surprises, Upset, highest-ranking resident Entries and inquiries: Monterey Peninsula Chess Club, P.O. Box 261, Monterey, California.

## March 25-26 <br> MARCH OPEN

5-rd Swiss, $45 / 11 / 2$, at Youth Center, Downtown YMCA, 10 th and Oak, Kansas City, Mo. Entry fee $\$ 10$; $\$ 7$ to juniors under 18. \$50 1st prize, trophies to top three, Class $A, B, C$, Unrated, Junior. Registration $9-11$ a.m. Saturday, 1st round starts at 12 noon. Entrles and Inquiries: John R. Beitling, 3533 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo. 64111.

## March 31-April 2 <br> 2nd Metropolitan <br> COLLEGE OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Open to all graduate and undergraduate college students, regardless of college location. Entry fee $\$ 5$ if paid by March 24, otherwise $\$ 7$. Prizes according to entries to first three, top team, top $A, B, C$,

D, E, Unrated. First round begins $8: 30$ p.m. Friday; entries close 8 p.m. Special room rates for players $\$ 7$ single, $\$ 12$ double. Entries and inquiries: Luis F. Hodges, c/o Baruch Chess Club, City College of N.Y., 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010. BRING CLOこKS AND SETS IF POSSIBLE.

## March 31 - April 2 <br> EL SEGUNDO OPEN

6-rd Swiss, first 4 rounds $45 / 11 / 2$, then $40 / 2$ at EI Segundo Chess Club, 300 E. Pine Ave., El Segundo, Calif. Entry fee $\$ 10.50$. 1st prize $\$ 150$ and trophy; 2nd $\$ 75$ and trophy; other cash prizes plus free entries in So. Cal. Cham pionships to top Expert, A, B, C; also upset prize (last year's prize fund over $\$ 500$ ). Entries close Mar. 31, 7:30 p.m. Entries and inquiries: Gordon Barrett, 1744 Redesdale Ave. Los Angeles, Calif. 90026.

## April 1-2

## GREATER PEORIA OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Ramada Inn, Peoria, Mlinois. Entry fee $\$ 6$ : $\$ 5$ to juniors under 21 . Prize fund about $\$ 200$; actual amount depends on entries. Prizes to top 5, Junior and Classes Entries and inquiries: Murrel Rhodes, 1011 Springfield Rd., East Peoria, Ill. 61611.

## April 1-2

LAKE ONTARIO OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y. \$100 1st prize, others as entries allow. Entry fee $\$ 7$; $\$ 5$ to juniors under 21. Entries and inquiries Dr Erich W 14617.

April 1-2
INTERSTATE OPEN
6-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Oregonian Hostess House 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Oregon. Ist prize $\$ 80$ and trophy, 2nd $\$ 50$, 3rd $\$ 30$, Classes A, B, C each $\$ 10$ and trophy. Entry fee $\$ 6$ Registration closes 8:30 a.m. April 1. Entries and inquiries: Clark Harmon, 2017 S.E. Tenino St., Portland, Ore., 97202.

## April 1-2

## 7th GOLDEN

## TRIANGLE OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Pittsburgh Chess Club, Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Entry fee $\$ 8, \$ 5$ for juniors under 18. Cash to top four with $\$ 125$ minimum for first, plus top three in Class A, B, C, top two juniors. Entries close 9:30 a.m. April 1. En tries and inquiries: William M. Byland, Bige low Apts., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

## April 2.9

## BERKSHIRE HILLS OPEN

6-rd Swiss, 50/2 at Pittsfield YMCA, 292 North St., Pittsfield, Mass. Played on 2 con secutive Sundays. Entry fee $\$ 5$, $\$ 4$ to jun iors under 18 . Trophies to all classes and Unrated. Entries and inquiries: Louls Peti thory, Depot St. Box 245, Cheshire, Mass.

## April 7.9

GREATER NEW YORK OPEN
6 -rd Swiss at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W 57 St., New York, N.Y. In two sections: Open Section, $50 / 2$, open to all; Booster Section, Section, $50 / 2$, open to all; Booster Section, $45 / 11 / 2$, open to all except those rated 1800 or
above. Open Section prizes: 1st $\$ 150$ and troabove. Open Section prizes: 1 st $\$ 150$ and tro-
phy, 2nd $\$ 100$, 3rd $\$ 75$, 4th $\$ 50$, 5 th $\$ 25$. Top phy, 2nd $\$ 100$, 3rd $\$ 75,4$ th $\$ 50$, 5 th $\$ 25$. Top Expert, A, Senior over 50, Junior under 21 and under 18 will each receive trophy plus chessbook. Booster Section prizes: First five,
top C, D, E, Under- 1000 , Unrated, Senior over top C, D, E, Under-1000, Unrated, Senior over 50 will each receive trophy plus chessbook. Best scoring Woman, Junlor under 16, under 14, regardless of section, will win same. Open Section entry fee: if postmarked no later than April 3, $\$ 12 ; \$ 9$ to juniors under 21; $\$ 6$ to juniors under 18. \$3 extra if not postmarked by April 3. Booster Section entry fee: $\$ 10$; $\$ 7$ to extra after April 3. Open Section registration closes 8 p.m. April 7; rounds at 8:30 p.m. Fri closes $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. April 7; rounds at $8: 30$ p.m. Friday; 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 8 p.m. Saturday; 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday. Booster Section Reg. istration closes 7:30 p.m. April 7; rounds at 8 p.m. Friday; 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. Saturfor players at Henry Hudson, \$7 single, \$12 double. Entries and inquiries: W. Goichberg

450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10553. Advance entry fee will be refunded if you are unable to attend and notify director at least
one hour before start of first round. BRING one hour before start of first rou
CLOCKS AND SETS IF POSSIBLE.

## April 7.9

## CORNELL SPRING OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 40/2, at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Entry fee \$o plus NYSCA dues ( $(33$; $\$ 2$ to juniors under 21 ). Prizes: 1 1st $\$ 50$, 2 nd $\$ 25$, 3 rd $\$ 15$, Classes A , B, C, Unrated $\$ 10$ each. Registration 1 at 108 p.m. inquiries: Paul C. Joss, 528 Stewart Ave., inquiries: Paul ${ }^{\text {Ithaca, }}$ N.Y. 14850.

## April 8.9

## KING-O'-THE MOUNTAIN CHAMPIONSHIP

5-rd Swlss, $45 / 13 / 4$, at YMCA, May Building, 935 10th Ave., Huntington, W.Va. 25701. Open only to players who have won a previous USCF-rated tournament. Entry fee $\$ 5$; $\$ 3$ to juniors under 21. Cash prizes depending on entries. Entries and inquiries: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntington, W.Va. 25701.

## April 8-9

KING-O'-THE MOUNTAIN RESERVE
5-rd Swiss, $45 / 13 / 4$, at YMCA, May Building, 935 10th Ave., Huntington, W.Va. 25701. Open only to players who have never won a USCFrated tournament. Entry fee $\$ 3 ; \$ 2$ to juniors under 21. Cash prizes depending on entries Entries and inquires: Paul A. Sayre, 1033 14th St., Huntngton, W.Va. 25701.

## April 8-9

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
5-rd Swiss, 40/100, restricted to Iowa residents of at least six months, at Memorial Union, Madlson and Jefferson Sts., Iowa City, Iowa. Entry fee $\$ 6 ; \$ 4$ to juniors under 19. Trophy prizes. Also Middle Class and Junior. Entries and inquiries: Roger Leslie, 1834-1 Ave. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

## April 14-16

ARKANSAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
Arkansas residents only, 5 or possibly 6 rd Swiss, in North Lounge of Albert Pike Hotel, Little Rock. Small entry fee, USCF rated, USCF and ACA memberships require Apr. 14. dues \$2). 1st rd 7:30 p.m. Friday, Apr. 14. Cash prizes, woman's prize, several place prizes. Details and inquiries: Bobbie Lee Tay.
lor, Fort Roots, North Little Rock, Ark. 72114.

## April 14-16

FLORIDA EXPERTS TOURNAMENT 5-rd Swiss, $45 / 2$, at Mt. Vernon Motor Lodge, U.S. Highway 17.92, Winter Park, Florida. Three Dvisions: EXPERTS DIVISION is open only to players who have had a published Expert rating within the past year or made a plus score in 1964 Experts Tourney or in 1966 State Championship, or scored at least $31 / 2$ out of 5 in a major regional tournament. AMATEUR DIVISION is open to those rated below 2000 or unrated. RESERVE DIVISION (not rated) is open to those rated below 1650 or unrated. Entry fee: Expert Division $\$ 10$, Amateur $\$ 8$, Reserve $\$ 6$; FCA member ship required. $\$ 1$ less if staying at host motel for rated divis:ons. Prizes: Experts Division 1st $\$ 100$ and trophy, 2nd $\$ 50$ and trophy, 3rd $\$ 25$ and trophy; Amateur 1st $\$ 20$, trophy and clock, 2nd $\$ 10$ and trophy, 3rd chess set; Reserve 1st trophy and clock. Also book prizes to plus scorers in all divisions. Rounds at 8 p.m. Friday, $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Saturday, 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday. Registration at motel 6:30-7:30 p.m. Friday, Mit. 10 ernon Motor Lodge room rates $\$ 8$ single, $\$ 10.50$ double. Entries and inquiries: Donald 1008 Densmore Drive, Winter Park, Florida 1008 . (Telephone 647-8923).

## April 15-16

4th Annual LANGMAN TOURNAMENT
5-rd Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Lewis House, Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y. \$100 1st prize; others, including classes, depend on entries. Entry fee \$8. Registration 8-9:30 a.m. Apr. 15. Bring sets and clocks if possible, Entries and inquiries: Denis Strenzwilk, 7 Prospect St., Potsdam, N.Y. 13676.

NORTH JERSEY OPEN
5-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Sanger Halle, 220 Somerset St., North Plainfield, N.J. Entry fee $\$ 5$ plus NJSCF dues ( $\$ 2$ adults, $\$ 1$ juniors). $\$ 501$ st prize, $\$ 302$ nd, $\$ 20$ 3rd, trophies to top Expert, A, B, C, Unrated. First round at 10 a.m. Saturday, April 15; entries accepted $9-10$ a.m. plainfield is served by Port Authority buses 148 and 222 and buses 140 and 141 from Broad St., Newark. Advance entries and inquiries: Leroy Dubeck, 306 Browning Lane, Cherry Lill, N.J. 08034. (Telephone 609-428-0304).

## April 21-23 3rd Annual <br> CHESS FORUM SPRING OPEN

${ }^{6}-\mathrm{rd}$ Swiss, $50 / 2$, at Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y. Entry fee \$15; $\$ 12$ to juniors under 18 . Before April 8th, entry fee is $\$ 12$. Prizes: ist $\$ 200$ and trophy, 2nd $\$ 100$ and trophy, 3 rd $\$ 50$ and trophy; top Expert, A, B, C, $\$ 25$ each; year Shakhmaty. In-English subscription to top four places and top four Experts; year Chess Forum subseription to 5 th through 8 th and to 2nd Expert, at 8:30 p.m. Entries and inguiries: H. W Russell, P.O. Box 91, Woodmont, Connecticut 06460.

## And April 28-30

## 2nd CHICAGO CHESS CLUB OPEN

5-rd Swiss, 45/2, at Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren (Room 409), Chicago, Ill. Two sections: CHAMPIONSHIP SECTION open to all; RESERVE SECTION open to Class B players and lower. Entry fees; Championship $\$ 12$, Reserve $\$ 9$. Championship prizes 1 st $\$ 100$, 2nd $\$ 75$, 3rd $\$ 50$, 4 th $\$ 25$. Reserve prizes $\$ 25$ to top B, $\$ 15$ top C, $\$ 10$ top Junior, Unrated, $\$ 15$ to winner, plus trophies to each. Gage R. Wamsley brilliancy prize $\$ 25$; $\$ 10$ best game prize (all classes eligible). Rounds at $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Friday, 10 a.m. and $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Saturday and Sunday. Entries close 7 p.m. Friday. All players are required to bring clocks. Entries and inren St., Chicago, Illinois 60605 .

## April 29-30 <br> JAYHAWK OPEN AND KANSAS CHAMPIONSHIP

5-rd Swiss, first 3 rounds $35 / 11 / 2$, others $40 / 2$, at Kansas Union, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B, C , Unrated, Junior; cash prizes $\$ 30$ 1st, $\$ 20^{\circ}$ 2nd, $\$ 10$ 3rd. Highest Kansas resident will win State Championship title and plaque. Entry fee $\$ 10$. First round starts 10 a.m. Apr. 29 . Entries and inquiries: Walter a.m. Apr.
Stromquist, 1734 Engel
End., Lawrence, Kansas 66044 .

## HARTFORD 30.30 OPEN

4-rd Swiss, $30 / 30$ (not rated), at Hartford YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. Entry fee $\$ 5$; $\$ 4$ if paid before April 30 . Marble tro. phies for champion, top A, B, C, D. First round starts at noon. Entries and inquiries: Fred Townsend, 10 Bermuda Rd., Wethers. field, Conn. 06109.

## May 5-7 <br> NEW JERSEY <br> AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

6-rd Swiss, 50/2, at Plaza Motor Hotel, 5th and Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Entry fee plus NJSCF dues ( $\$ 2$ adults, $\$ 1$ juniors). Trophies to 1 st, 2nd, 3rd, top A, B, C, Unrated. Open to all players except rated Masters. One game Friday evening, 3 Saturday, 2 Sunday. Entries accepted at tournament site between 7 and 8 p.m. May 5; play starts at 8:30 p.m. Advance entries and inquiries: Dr. Leroy Dubeck, 306 Browning Lane, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034. (Telephone 609-428-0304).

## EASTERN STATES MA HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

${ }^{7}$ 7-rd Swiss, 45/11/2, at Henry Hudson Hotel, high school and junior high school students attending schools in the eastern half of the United States (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and all states to the east of these). Combined three-man team and individual competition; best three scores from

